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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1874. NO. 106.

FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

The Great Advertising Bill.

Substitute for McClure's Election Bill.

Standing Committees of Both Houses.

Brockway's Special Legislation Bill.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, January 15, 1874.

Mr. Rutan, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably the bill to provide for the payment of the advertising of the new Constitution.

Mr. McClure—An act authorizing chattel mortgages.

Mr. Bechtel, of Schuylkill—An act for the better protection of wages of mechanics, miners and laborers.

Mr. McClure's election bill being before the Senate, the second reading of the amendments of the first section was negatived by a party vote—8 to 16.

Mr. White offered, as a substitute for the whole bill, the election law of 1869, with amendments to conform to the new Constitution. Ordered printed for the session at half-past seven this evening.

The Senate was in session until eleven o'clock, considering Mr. White's substitute for Mr. McClure's Election law. Amendments were offered to apply to nearly every section by Messrs. McClure, Playford, Ermentrout, Dill, Chalfant, Humphreys, White and Rutan. At times party feeling would crop out and Senators indulge in great deal of political buncombe. Much of the inside working of both political parties at elections was exposed. The general feeling exhibited, however, when down to the solid work, was to enact a law that will prevent any fraud or irregularities by either party.

The Standing Committees

Speaker Strang announced the following list of committees for the Senate:

Constitutional Reform—Sub-Committee No. 1—Messrs. Fitch, Cutler, Ermentrout.

Sub-Committee No. 2—Messrs. White, Anderson (Allegheny), Playford.

Sub-Committee No. 3—Messrs. Weakley, Rutan, McClure.

Sub-Committee No. 4—Messrs. Wallace, Yerkes, Warfel.

Sub-Committee No. 5—Messrs. Dill, Bechtel, Cooper.

Apportionment—Messrs. Rutan, White, Humphreys, Yeakle, Alexander, Wallace, McKinley, Playford, Chalfant.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Warfel, Cutler, Weakley, Albright, Ermentrout.

Finance—Messrs. Graham, Rutan, Davis, Warfel, Wallace, McClure, McSherry.

Judiciary, General—Messrs. White, Fitch, Weakley, Cutler, Playford, Albright, Collins.

Judiciary, Local—Messrs. Cutler, Warfel, Davis, Bechtel, Yerkes.

Banks—Messrs. Anderson (Allegheny), McKinley, Ermentrout, Rowland, Graham.

Education—Messrs. Anderson (Allegheny), Warfel, Rutan, Collins, Baldauf.

Accounts—Messrs. Lemon (Blair), Anderson (Crawford), Yeakle, McSherry, Rowland.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Lamon (Philadelphia), Maclay, Heilman, Wareham, McSherry.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Cooper, Graham, Lemon (Blair), Ermentrout, Rowland.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Heilman, Lemon (Blair), Dill.

New Constitution and County Seats—Messrs. McKinley, Davis, McClure, Collins, Bechtel.

Corporations—Messrs. Humphreys, Cooper, McKinley, Bechtel, Yerkes.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Weakley, Rutan, Bechtel.

Municipal Affairs—Messrs. McClure, Graham, Anderson (Crawford), Alexander, Dill.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Albright, Maclay, Heilman, Humphreys, Collins.

Public Printing—Messrs. Chalfant, Humphreys, Cooper, Lamon (Philadelphia), Ermentrout.

Canals and Inland Navigation—Messrs. Alexander, Humphreys, Davis, Playford, Rowland.

Railroads—Messrs. Davis, Warfel, Anderson (Crawford), Lemon (Blair), Lamon (Philadelphia), Dill, Collins.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Fitch, Graham, Cutler, McClure, Dill.

Agriculture—Messrs. Maclay, Heilman, Yeakle, McSherry, Wareham.

Military Affairs—Messrs. White, Heilman, McKinley, Playford, Yerkes.

Library—Messrs. White, Warfel, Albright.

HOUSE.

Mr. Brockway's advertising bill came up on the first reading, Mr. Allison, of Washington, in the chair.

Mr. Newmyer offered to amend by striking out the words "two political parties." Not agreed to; Messrs. Newmyer, Hayes and Young voting aye, and Messrs. Gerwig and Christy voting nay. Mr. Christy did not want all the advertising put into the *Legal Journal*, or some paper which the people would not see. If the Constitution meant anything, it contemplated the greatest possible publicity to the proposed acts of the Assembly. The bill passed the first reading without material change.

Mr. Young offered a resolution to adjourn from Saturday till Monday next. The Philadelphia delegation supported this, that they might attend their nominating convention.

Speaker McCormick has agreed upon the following as the standing House Committees:

House Standing Committees.

Judiciary General—Messrs. Mitchell, Mylin, Reyburn, Newmyer, Allen (Warren), Butterfield, McCullough (Philadelphia), Christy, McCreary, Wolfe, Burchinell, Bates, Myer, Roney, Orvis, Brockway, Heiges, Reynolds, Stranahan, Liddle and Dimmick.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Myer, Mylin, Allison, Reyburn, Bates, Henry, Thompson (Fayette), Young, Kaufman, Jones (Susquehanna), Wainwright, Salter, Sheibley, Josephs, Orvis, Brockway, Dimmick, Potter, Fahley, Williams.

Appropriations—Messrs. Cross, Webb, Mylin, Mitchell, Ramsey, Jones (Potter), Fortenbaugh, Wainwright, Wood, Gerwig, Ash, Bates, Porter, Oliver, Laidley, Crawford, Eagan, Jamison, Kistler, Kunnell, Hetrick.

Judiciary, Local—Messrs. Reyburn, Newmyer, Allison, Wilcox, Jones (Susquehanna), Porter, Christy, Mitchell, Gillespie, Allen, Campbell, Myer, Heiges, Kistler, Brockway, Reynolds, Crogan, Loftus, Butler.

Constitutional Reform—No. 1—Messrs. Newmyer, Butterfield, Allen (Warren), Orvis, Dimmick.

No. 2—Messrs. Mitchell, Christy, Webb, Brockway, Stranahan.

No. 3—Messrs. Mylin, Jones (Potter), Vogdes, Little, Heiges.

No. 4—Messrs. Wolf, Cross, Kaufman, Reyburn, Laidley.

No. 5—Messrs. Ramsey, Myer, Allen (Dauphin), Cressler, Talley.

Committee on Revision—Messrs. Newmyer, Mitchell, Mylin, Wolf, Ramsey, Orvis, Brockway.

Education—Messrs. Oliver, Henry, Young, Cross, Jones (Susquehanna), Kaufman, Morgan (Fayette), Jones, McMillen, Roney, Wood, Dimmick, Orvis, Kimmett, Reynolds, Potter.

Counties Bills—Messrs. Jones (Susquehanna), Bailey, Fortenbaugh, Thompson (Armstrong), Sheibley, Campbell, DeWitt, McCullough, Pyle.

New Counties—Messrs. Webb, Bates, Reyburn, Newmyer, Jones (Potter), Mitchell, Mylin, Allen (Warren), McCreary, Newell, Orvis, Jamison, Baird, Petrikin, Bedford.

Accounts and Expenditures—Messrs. Ramsey, McKee, Carey, Burchinell, Sheibley, Tschudy, Wilcox, Jones (Philadelphia), Gerwig, Fortenbaugh, Hetrick, Hegeman, Porter, Loucks, Piper.

Elections—Messrs. Vogdes, Salter, Jones (Susquehanna), Worrall, Morgan (Schuylkill), O'Brien, Allison, Hayes, Campbell, Crawford, Toner, Rutter, Snyder, Williams, Lotus.

Municipal Corporation—Messrs. McCullough (Philadelphia), Ash, Porter, Hays, Wainwright, Roney, Gillespie, Tschudy, Worrall, Newell, Vogdes, Bailey, Smith (Philadelphia), O'Neil, O'Brien, Josephs, Crawford, Eagan, Kennedy, McCullough (Berks).

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Wainwright, Gerwig, O'Brien, Jones (Philadelphia), Newell, Tschudy, Crawford, Talley, Welsh.

Railroads—Messrs. Smith (Philadelphia), Ash, Allen (Dauphin), Kaufman, Porter, Magee, Morgan (Lawrence), McCreary, Newell, Bailey, Young, Tschudy, Wolf, Butterfield, Gillespie, Josephs, DeWitt, Dimmick, Petrikin, Pyle, Talley, Laidley.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Jones (Potter), Cross, Webb, Morgan (Schuylkill), McCune, McKee, Jones (Susquehanna), Thompson (Armstrong), Wood, Waddell, Schuman, Oliver, Bailey, McMillen, Dry, Loucks, Petrikin, Baird, Toner, Cressler, Foster, Bedford.

Printing—Messrs. Young, Salter, Hays, Campbell, Sheibley, Brockway, Talley, Laidley.

Military—Messrs. Bates, Schuman, Burchinell, Gillespie, Kaufman, McCreary, O'Neil, Wilcox, Henry, Christy, Campbell, DeWitt, Loucks, Piper, Crogan.

Banks—Messrs. Henry, Wolfe, Bailey, Wood, Morgan (Schuylkill), Young, McMillen, Wilcox, Wainwright, Smith (Philadelphia), Dry, Toner, Steckel, Potter, Bedford.

Agriculture—Messrs. McMillen, Ramey, Sheibley, Jones (Susquehanna), Morgan (Lawrence), McCune, McKee, Oliver, Burchinell, Young, Ammerman, Hegeman, Hildebrand, Steckel, Yerkes.

Corporations—Messrs. Porter, Newell, Ash, Burchinell, Jones (Philadelphia), McCullough (Philadelphia), Myer, Worrall, O'Neil, Hays, Smith (Philadelphia), O'Brien, Tschudy, Thompson (Armstrong), Josephs, Crawford, Eagan, Leidley, Bedford, McCullough (Berks), Cressler.

Mines and Manufactures—Messrs. Waddell, Schuman, McCune, McKee, McMillen, Hays, Morgan (Schuylkill), Thompson (Armstrong), Wilcox, Thompson (Fayette), Ammerman, Hildebrand, Stranahan, McCullough (Berks), Talley.

Iron and Coal—Messrs. Kaufman, Young, Thompson (Fayette), Salter, Morgan (Susquehanna), McKee, Carey, Roney, Waddell, Thompson (Armstrong), Eagan, Smith (Berks), Piper, Snyder, Williams.

Bureau of Statistics—Messrs. McCreary, Allison, Bailey, Carey, Morgan (Lawrence), Morgan (Schuylkill), McCune, Ramey, Gerwig, Jones (Philadelphia), Baird, Pyle, Kennedy, Smith (Berks), Steckel.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 14, 1874.

The Senate devoted its session of Tuesday night to discussing the election law, but no progress was made in it beyond proposing an unusual number of amendments. Mr. McClure stated that the bill was drawn in a hurry, as were several of the amendments incorporated in it as it went through Committee of the Whole; he therefore proposed a large number of new amendments, which were ordered to be printed. Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny, also offered an amendment, and Mr. Playford one covering several pages of manuscript. These were all ordered to be printed; and as the State Printer had not got them ready, when the Senate met this morning, the bill was not taken up to-day.

The amendments proposed are so various and numerous that they will, if adopted, change the bill materially, and render it difficult to recognize any part of the original bill.

The Republicans of the Senate held a caucus last night, on the subject, and a committee was appointed to report a bill satisfactory to the Republicans, to a joint caucus, which is in session as I write. Whatever is agreed upon by it, will probably pass. The difficulty is to make a uniform law, satisfactory both to Philadelphia and the rest of the State. That city wants provisions inserted to meet its specific wants, and the country members do not relish these provisions as applied to themselves. The trouble is great to get a law that will suit both and apply equally to both.

Two petitions, contesting the seats of Lamon, of Philadelphia, and Dill, of Union, were presented in the Senate to-day, and one in the House, contesting the seat of Ammerman, of Montour. All these petitions were referred to the Judiciary Committees of the two Houses, to determine what law, if any, is to govern the trial of these cases. If the law of 1839 is decided to be inapplicable, each House will have to appoint an election committee to hear and report upon them.

The Speaker announced the standing committees in the Senate to-day, and the House committees will be announced to-morrow (Thursday). There has been the usual eagerness, all around, to get on good committees, and there is always more or less disappointment felt, but Speaker Strang seems to have been more than usually lucky in escaping faultfinding on this score.

The failures, however, to grumble at the committees, may in part be accounted for by the listlessness and apathy that seems to prevail here. There is scarcely the semblance of a fight in any one, and the utter lack of a belligerent spirit, in either party, is one of the remarkable manifestations of the time. Only eight bills were introduced and referred to-day, and although every one is conscious of the necessity of a great deal of legislation, no one seems to be ready with it or anxious to prepare it.

The House, to-day, went through the form of swearing its members to support the new Constitution. The Democrats tried to get a declaration on record that the new Constitution went into effect on the first of January, and that, in swearing to support the Constitution of Pennsylvania, as they did when they were sworn in on the 6th, they in effect took an oath to support the new Constitution. The House, however, could not see it in that light. By a vote of 52 to 41—a strictly party vote—it defeated this Democratic proposition, and the members were accordingly sworn anew.

The reformers in Philadelphia have nominate Wm. E. Littleton for Mayor, and the Democrats will probably do the same. This assures the re-election of Stokeley by a very large majority. The better part of the Reformers throughout the city have already committed themselves to Stokeley by taking part in his favor at various public meetings, and as Littleton has been an active Republican up to the present time, the Democrats will be just as likely to vote for Stokeley for him. If they have to choose between two Republicans, they will choose the man best known to them. It is conceded by all that Stokely has made an excellent Mayor, and that he possesses firmness and decision of character to a remarkable degree; while Littleton is remarkable for nothing but his negative character. He is a mild spoken man, and shakes hands impressively; but he has no positive traits, and is devoid of social influence. Every one familiar with Philadelphia politics confesses that Stokeley's election is an assured fact, and District Attorney Mann says that he will look after his largest majority ever given in Philadelphia.

After the great services rendered to the reformers by Mr. McClure, this desertion of him by them is disgraceful. He deserved this nomination at their hands, and if they had had the pluck to stand by him, the Democrats would also have pocketed him. They did not comprehend their opportunity, and their behavior to him is only a new instance of the proverbial ingratitude of republics.

SPECIAL.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Proceedings Yesterday in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 15.—The National Board of Trade reassembled this morning. The Secretary read a communication from the American Cheap Transportation Association, now in session in Washington, inviting the National Board of Trade to be present during the session. The Board tendered a vote of thanks, but, on account of the press of business, could not accept the invitation.

The report of the Committee on National Finances was then taken up. John H. Boynton, of New York, moved as a substitute for the report of the committee the views and suggestions of the committee appointed by the Board of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange, to consider the subject of national finances.

Mr. Bonner, of St. Louis, offered a preamble and resolutions as a substitute for the report of the Committee on National Finances. The debate on the report continued until one o'clock, when the report of the New York Produce Exchange, offered by Mr. Boynton as a substitute for the report of the Committee on National Finances, was voted on and rejected.

Mr. Stevens, of New York, withdrew his amendment offered yesterday. The amendments offered by Messrs. Nazro, of Boston, Bonner, of St. Louis, Grubb, of Philadelphia, and Doer, of Chicago, were severally rejected. The original report of the Committee on National Finances was then taken up and the four resolutions telegraphed yesterday voted on seriatim, and all adopted, the first by a vote of 44 to 9, the second by 43 to 9, the third unanimously, and the fourth by 36 to 18.

Mr. Grosvenor, of St. Louis, said he was instructed to make a report from the Committee on Transportation. The report was ordered to be printed and made the special order for to-morrow morning.

Mr. Grubb, of Philadelphia, from the special committee to whom the proposed amendments to the revenue laws were referred, handed in a report, which will come up to-morrow. Adjourned.

CASUALTIES.

Killed by a Freight Train.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WINCHESTER, IND., January 15, 1874.

A man by the name of William Magee was run over and instantly killed by a freight train at this place last night. He leaves a family.

Fatal Accident at Urbana, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

URBANA, O., January 15, 1874.

James Mahar, a cabinet maker of this place, attended the firemen's annual supper and reunion at Kaufman Hall last night. On leaving the hall he lost his footing on the stairs, falling to the bottom on the sidewalk and receiving fatal injuries, his skull being terribly crushed. He cannot live.

Train Off the Rails—Several Persons Injured.

BOSTON, January 15.—The second train for Boston, on the New Bedford and Taunton Railroad, left the rails between Myricksville and Taunton this morning. The engine and four cars went down an embankment, breaking them badly, and injuring fifteen persons, four seriously.

Collision Between Passenger and Freight Trains.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 15.—A passenger train on the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, leaving here this morning for Louisville, collided with a freight train near Greenwood, Ind. One fireman was slightly injured, and the mail agent, Grosberner, burned slightly by the overturning of the stove. No others were injured. The engines were badly broken.

How Was It on a Train.

MEMPHIS, January 15.—A section master of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, named Harris, was run over last night near Corinth, Miss., by a western express train, and instantly killed. When first discovered, he was lying on the track, but the engineer was unable to stop the train.

More Fighting in Cuba.

HAVANA, January 15.—Spanish accounts state that Colonel Esponda, with 650 men, had an engagement with the insurgents near Meloner. The fighting lasted six or seven hours, and at the close Colonel Esponda retreated before the superior number of the enemy. His loss is four officers and sixteen privates killed, and fourteen officers and fifty privates wounded. The insurgent loss could not be ascertained.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Outstanding legal tenders, $381,599,315.

Paterson, New Jersey, tried to give employment to needy workmen, on her streets; but the workmen did their tasks badly, and the city will stop the work.

The steamship Wyoming, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

The sale of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad, announced to take place yesterday at New York, is postponed till the 18th of February.

The attempt to restore the track of the New Jersey Southern Railroad, that the trains of the said road might run, is resisted by the strikers, who say they are determined to prevent all repairs until they receive their back pay.

The Indiana State Editorial Assochtion, met in the State capitol building at Indianapolis, yesterday.

The County Council of the Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry organized at Indianapolis yesterday.

The steamship Scandinavian, from Liverpool, has arrived at Portland.

At the session of the National Bricklayers' Union yesterday, at Baltimore, it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the heads of all other national unions with a view to consolidation.

The printers on all the papers in Omaha, Neb., struck yesterday, on account of a reduction of wages from 45 to 40 cents per thousand ems.

Henry Lewis, engineer, and Daniel Harvey and James Smith, fireman, and several others, old employees of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, were arrested in Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, for implication in scalding tanks, and throwing trains of the track, during the recent engineers' strike on that road.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Conkling and the Chief Justiceship

The Centennial Celebration.

Cushing's Letter to Jefferson Davis.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Cushing and the Spanish Mission.

His Resignation Not Improbable.

No Financial Legislation Anticipated.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1874.

Senator Conkling and the Chief Justiceship.

It is understood that Senator Conkling has reconsidered his determination with respect to the office of Chief Justice. His departure for New York, it is further stated, had for its object a consultation with his political friends. Should this be satisfactory, there seems to be no doubt but that the name of Conkling will be sent to the Senate.

The Customs Receipts

for the port of Philadelphia for the week ending January 10th were one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars, for the corresponding week last year they were seventy-six thousand dollars, showing a very flattering increase.

The Centennial Celebration.

Daniel J. Morrell to-day had an interview with the President in connection with the prospects of the Centennial Celebration. Mr. Morrell says there is no doubt of its success.

Black and Cushing

This morning Judge Jeremiah Black called upon Mr. Cushing. They have both been Attorney Generals of the United States, and long personal and professional friends.

Cushing's Letter to Davis.

The manner in which the Jefferson Davis letter came to light, it appears, was as follows: Judge Aldes, of the Southern Claims Commission, about a year since, made a thorough examination of all the papers and documents purchased through one Colonel Pickett and these captured at Richmond, for the purpose of looking up evidence on the side of the government in the settlement of the cotton claims. During these researches Judge Aldes came across the letter written by Mr. Cushing to Jefferson Davis, intimating Mr. Lincoln. When Mr. Cushing was nominated to be Chief Justice, Judge Aldes remembered this letter, and looking it up handed a copy to which he swore to Secretary of War, who in turn forwarded it to the President. It appears that Sargent heard of this letter and secured a copy of it. The letter published is one of a series of this city, in connection with a very severe attack upon Mr. Cushing, is pronounced by that gentleman a forgery, for the reason that Mr. Keane was not in the Ordnance Department but the Attorney General's office. The attack was also libelous. The genuine letter having come to light, fixes the fraudulent character of the first one published. The publication and attack being entirely unwarranted, Mr. Cushing wishes to bring suit.

The Mission to Spain.

Mr. Cushing has not yet decided what course he will pursue in regard to the Spanish mission, as the President-appointed him against his personal wishes, as his age, profession and retired habits all seek quiet. He will, of course, await the desires of the President. In the course of a few days Mr. Cushing will decide what steps to take. There is reason to believe that, unless the President should urge the fulfillment of the Spanish mission, Mr. Cushing will resign.

Financial.

The most experienced members of the Houses now incline to the belief that no financial legislation will be enacted at this session. The feeling is that the country has recovered pretty much from the panic, prices of stocks and other securities averaging almost as much as before September, and money not commanding a higher premium. If taxation should be reduced to a will be, and in a way not to affect the mass of the people—probably a restoration of the taxes on stock sales, and the gross receipts of corporations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1874.

IMPORTANT BODIES IN THE CITY.

The Patent Convention, American Cheap Transportation Convention, Mexican Veterans' Convention and Woman Suffrage Convention, are now in session in the city.

THE CONVENTION OF MEXICAN WAR VETERANS

was called to order to-day, in Willard's hall by General J. W. Denner, who stated that its objects were to ask Congress for pensions for the survivors of the Mexican war, to adopt measures for the organization of a national brotherhood of Mexican veterans, representation at the Centennial Exposition, and to prevail upon Congress to pass a law to admit indigent Mexican soldiers to the soldiers' home near this city. A temporary organization was effected by the selection of Gen. Denner as chairman, and A. M. Kennedy secretary. Committees were appointed on credentials and permanent organization. General Denner was elected President. General Negley will deliver an oration to-morrow.

THE CASE OF GENERAL HOWARD.

The House Committee on Military Affairs will, to-morrow, again take up for action the case of General Howard.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

Various names continue to be mentioned in connection with the Chief Justiceship. From certain indications the nomination may come from New York in the person of Judge Woodruff. At least, intimations to this effect have been made in Congressional quarters. Several days must elapse before the nomination will be sent to the Senate.

HEALTH OF VICE PRESIDENT WILSON.

Vice President Wilson says his health is much improved. He will not resume his place in the Senate at present, but will next week return to Massachusetts, having abandoned his trip to Florida.

SENATOR CONKLING.

At a late hour to-night opinion prevails among a large number of Congressmen that Senator Conkling may accept the Chief Justiceship. He has left Washington for New York.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 15, 1874.

NO DIVIDEND.

The *Commercial* notes that the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, Thomas Scott, President, failed to pay a dividend of one and a quarter per cent. guaranteed on stock of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, due to-day.

TRIPLE FUNERAL.

The funeral of Jacob Steiner, his wife and daughter, who were burned to death with their house on Tuesday morning, took place to-day, and was numerously attended. Among the mourners were the children of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

The Empire stores, Front street, Brooklyn, filled with various kinds of merchandise, were partially destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss $100,000; insurance not ascertained.

PROHIBITION OF SACRED CONCERTS.

All the proprietors of places of amusement were to-night notified by the police that hereafter no sacred concerts will be permitted on Sunday evenings. The order creates considerable excitement among the Germans.

Disbandment of a Hose Company at Lock Haven.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOCK HAVEN, PA., January 15, 1874.

The West Branch Hose Company have disbanded and surrendered the carriage to the city authorities. Yesterday the company paraded the streets, headed by a cornet band, with banner and mottoes denunciatory of certain members of the city councils. The cause of the trouble was that Chief Engineer Barker expelled a member for disobedience at a fire, and the company demanded his restoration by the councils. Councils referred the matter to the Chief Engineer, but the company refused to make application to him. The company was an excellent one and its action is deeply regretted.

FIRE RECORD.

Fire at Louisiana, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, January 15.—A special from Louisiana, Mo., to the *Evening Dispatch* says a fire there this morning burned three stores and two boarding houses. Loss $20,000; insurance light.

Murder Trial at Cambridge, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CAMBRIDGE, O., January 15, 1874.

The Common Pleas Court of this county is in session now at this place, with Judge F. W. Wood on the bench. David Bowen, indicted for murder, will be tried during this term.

New Patent.

The Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent and is said to be giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market.

RIDGEWAY, PA.

The Scott Murder Case on Trial—Three Other Murderers in Jail—Snow Storm.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

RIDGEWAY, January 15, 1874.

The Elk county Scott murder case is on trial. The court assembled here on Monday last, and in the afternoon proceeded to the trial of Mrs. Rowena Scott, alias Miss Roweua Crandle, charged with murdering her alleged husband, John Scott, on the 6th of June, 1873, by strychnine. This trial has been postponed from one court to another since June last, and on Monday the case was taken up, John G. Hall, Esq., for the Commonwealth, and J. O. W. Bailey, of this place, and George A. Jenks, of Brookville, for the defense. The evidence was principally circumstantial. Fifteen or twenty prominent physicians from different parts of the State were present by subpœna, prominent among whom were W. J. McKnight, M. D., of Brookville, and Stanley Smith, M. D., of Philadelphia. With the exception of the above two, they were severely tested. The other M. D.'s were perfectly riddled out of their wits by G. A. Jenks, Esq. Mr. Jenks is a lawyer of considerable note, having a large practice in the Supreme Court. He is a brother-in-law of Judge Gordon, now on the Supreme Bench, and a brother of Judge Jenks. The testimony was concluded this afternoon about five o'clock, when the arguments were commenced by the attorneys. It is expected the case will be submitted to the jury by ten o'clock to-morrow. The public generally concede that the prisoner will be acquitted.

James and Dennis Donovan are yet in jail awaiting their trial for the murder of James Phalen, an aged farmer of Horton township, this county, in June last; also James Burke, of Jay township, on the murder of James Conness, in November last. William Bromley, the principal in the Phalen murder, is yet at large.

A snow storm commenced here yesterday and continued incessantly to-day without any sign of abatement.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Meeting of Creditors—Appointment of Receiver.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15.—The creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. met in the Assembly buildings this morning. Many ladies were present. The Register read the order of the court appointing Edwin M. Lewis as Receiver, and describing his duties. Considerable applause was elicited by the announcement of George C. Thomas, one of the partners, that his wife, to whom he had given one hundred shares of valuable stock, had transferred this amount for the benefit of the creditors. Receiver Lewis stated that Mr. Thomas, several years since, paid up the premium in full for a life insurance policy of ten thousand dollars in favor of his wife. Mr. Thomas has now cancelled that policy, and paid the proceeds, ten thousand dollars, to the creditors. The answers of all the members of the firm were read, the substance of which has already been published. At least a thousand were present. The most kindly feeling was manifested, and one creditor, who offered a resolution which was thought to reflect unjustly upon the individual members of the firm in their private and social relations, was hissed. The answers are not one quarter of the expenses. Agreed to.

Mr. MORTON reviewed the speech of Senator Schurz made yesterday, and said he could not agree with that gentleman. He (Morton) believed that in order to bring our currency to par we must resort to some other means than contraction. He was opposed to a reduction in the price of labor or commodities: if it be done it should be done very gradually. The Senator (Schurz) would do it all at once. He would descend from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario over Niagara.

Mr. SCHURZ said the Senator was mistaken. He did not desire it all to be done at once.

Mr. MORTON replied that he accepted the correction of the gentleman. The thoughtful sailor in going from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario would go by way of the Welland canal, locking down gradually, but an impulsive one would go over Niagara, and it was so in regard to resumption of specie payments.

Mr. FENTON said that while he concurred in the views of the gentleman from Missouri (Schurz), he did not desire to be understood as advocating a rapid withdrawal of currency. It should be done gradually, and the time fixed to commence the resumption of specie payment.

Mr. MORTON said the remedy presented by the gentleman from New York (Fenton) was like that offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Schurz), for the contraction of the currency. It would do well for the country to understand now that the proposition is that we return to specie payment by the contraction of the currency. The great body of the Northwest, and he believed of the South, never thought the currency redundant to any extent. He admitted that the United States could not be guided by the experience of England in the matter of contraction. There was hardly a parallel existing between five miles from the bank, and most of them lived in towns and villages in sight of banks. Facilities for bank credits there were much greater than in this country, and there was no necessity for so great a volume of currency. England, with her thirty one millions of people, had six hundred millions currency, and the United States, with her forty millions people, had only eight hundred millions currency. He did not think our currency redundant. It had been argued that we had built railroads too fast. He did not believe a Senator on this floor would say his State had one railroad too many. Projected railroads that had been built in advance of settlements, but they were always pioneers of civilization. He inquired of the gentleman from Missouri (Schurz) what four cents it had made the greatest progress in the last ten years.

Mr. SCHURZ replied that he could not answer now, not having statistics before him.

Mr. MORTON said he had been informed that Austria, Russia, Germany and Italy had made such progress; that Austria the greatest, comparatively speaking, to the United States, Russia next, Germany next and then Italy. During this period, the currency of Austria had been at a discount of from ten to twenty per cent., that of Russia from ten to twenty-five per cent., and that of Italy somewhere from five to twenty per cent. He desired to again state that the recent panic in our country did not spring out of any defect in our currency. The currency did not run down during that panic, but on the contrary, increased in value. He saw behind all this contraction argument the old State banking system looming up. He hoped the country would never return to that system, nor anything like it. He had understood that the friends on the other side of the chamber (Democrats), with but two exceptions, opposed the present national banking system. One of the Senators from Missouri (Bogy) a few days ago said his State needed more currency, while the other (Schurz) yesterday said it had too much. Which of these gentlemen represented the people? He ventured to say the former represented the great majority.

Mr. MORTON, in conclusion, argued that the policy of contraction was dishonest and unjust. He would rather see the currency increased by a small amount. There were now volumes of currency to-day compared with the wealth and business of the country than there was five years ago compared with the wealth and business of the country at that time. These things were not to be whistled down and settled by visions of John Stewart Mill. The system of wages and prices in England would no more answer in this country than the map of Europe would answer for the map of North America.

Mr. HOWE said so many plans been devised that he had come to think it were one thing and him not to say something, and he had therefore given notice a few days ago that he would introduce a bill. In accordance with such notice he sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read a bill, the title of which is: "A bill to provide for the gradual withdrawal from circulation of irredeemable national bank notes, and the substitution therefor of redeemable national bank notes, to remove unjust restrictions upon banks of issue and upon the amount of circulation." He said he thought the country was doing business on a scaffold, a good way up from solid ground, sustained by statute. Ripe rules ensue and business will tumble down. He did not propose to disturb the volume of currency, but steadily appreciate its value. He advocated the passage of the bill, and expressed an opinion that it would be the safest road to return to specie payment. The government should maintain a strict neutrality between those who demand more and those who demand less currency.

Mr. SHERMAN announced that he would speak on the resolution to-morrow, if no other Senator desired to do so.

Mr. SCHURZ said it had been suggested to him by Senator Morrill from Massachusetts, (cautiously), that he had done him injustice in his speech yesterday, in saying that he (Boutwell) had advocated the doctrine that the government was bound only by its own pleasure in redeeming legal tender notes, and might not be pressed to it will be, and that it was able to do so. He had certainly no intention to do Mr. Boutwell injustice. After reading from the speech of that gentleman, in which he said legal tenders are redeemable at the pleasure of the government, and that while the process is going on, to bring greenbacks and gold to par. The government is under obligation to bring that process to a favorable result at a particular time.

Mr. SCHURZ said he had some reason to construe the language as he had done, but since Mr. Boutwell assured him he meant to say that the government was bound to redeem legal tender notes as soon as it should be able to do so, it gave him great pleasure to make it a statement.

The Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. SMITH, of New York, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution declaring Wilson and Martin entitled to seats from the First and second Congressional districts of West Virginia, and a minority report was presented by Mr. HAZELTON, of Wisconsin. The reports were ordered to be printed, to be called up at an early day.

Mr. HYDE offered a resolution looking to the regulation of commerce on the navigable waters, lakes, inlands and other combinations, to establish uniform rates on railroads, &c. Referred.

Mr. POLAND, from the Committee on Rules, reported a rule vesting the appointment and removal of official reporters of the House in the Speaker, and requiring them to furnish for publication a statement of the petitions filed each day. The last clause of the rule elicited a long discussion. Finally the rule was adopted, and the Speaker announced that he would now appoint the present corps of reporters, and would exercise, in future, the power of removal only for cause, the cause to be entered in the journal.

Mr. MAYNARD, from the Committee on Rules, reported a rule forbidding the printing of private bills on their introduction. After a long discussion the rule was laid on the table.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. E. H. ROBERTS in the chair, on the naval appropriation bill.

A long discussion took place on an amendment offered by Mr. RANDALL, to punish disbursing officers for making outlays in excess of appropriations, which, Mr. Longstreet offered an amendment excepting cases of sudden emergencies, in which the President may authorize in writing such expenditure. Finally, both amendments were rejected by a vote of 71 to 82, and the committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

The bill was then passed, and the House adjourned.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

Suit for Damages—Election—Lecture—Coldest Day.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., January 15, 1874.

The case of Margaret Lippeth against the Pan Handle Railroad, for ten thousand dollars damages, was submitted to argument this afternoon in the Common Pleas Court.

A street commissioner is to be elected on Saturday, and there are only twenty candidates in the field.

Edward Eggleston lectured this evening to a large audience.

This is the coldest day of the season, the thermometer standing at one time during the day at zero. Navigation on the Muskingum is closed.

A Sham Insurance Agent.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., January 15, 1874.

On Monday last a man giving his name as Smith, called on Graham & Gotshall, offering them the local agency for the Atlas Insurance Company. As he held a contract signed by the President and Secretary, and a good supply of recommendations which appeared to be in every way regular, the firm accepted. Smith wanted to draw

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1874.

THE press is the lever that moves the world. That is to say, Congress, CUSHING and BUTLER are beginning to think so.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* claims that the events of the future have been revealed to him. Will he obligingly name the date at which the conversion of the opposition press to the ordinary decencies and amenities of public journalism is likely to occur?

A MASSACHUSETTS paper states that General BUTLER is already breaking ground for the Presidential planting of 1876. This may possibly be true, but the crop won't warrant the labor and outlay. He knows too little about honest farming, and too much about CUSHING'S Manual.

AN INTENSELY bitter pro-Southern sheet screams that it is an insult to the intelligence of the whole country to compare the speech of Congressman ELLIOTT in favor of the Civil Rights bill with that of ALEX. H. STEPHENS against it. This is not true; but even if it were, the editor of that paper has no cause to feel aggrieved.

WE no not now believe the report that the United States Senate is in favor of abolishing the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and permitting the bench to elect one of its own members to preside. Had the Senate been so inclined, that body would unquestionably have confirmed the nomination of CALEB CUSHING; since this would have been the most direct and effective possible mode of producing such a result.

THE fact that the domestic export trade of Philadelphia, last year, showed a larger increase than that of Boston, has caused the merchants of the latter city to look alive this year for the purpose of securing all the advantages possible in the way of new and independent lines of communication with the West. The disposition of the Hoosac tunnel is involved, to a great extent, in this new commercial policy. Philadelphia should not suffer her part of the vitalizing rivalry to drag.

THAT is a wholesome change which the House Committee on Rules have just adopted, in the shape of a rule which provides that all bills appropriating money shall first be considered in Committee of the Whole. This changes the whole manner of legislation, and brings every measure taking money out of the Treasury directly before the House, where free debate can be had on its merits—and, what, perhaps, is of greater importance still—before the press and the people.

THE total rail shipments of ore and pig iron from the Lake Superior district, last year, amounted to 1,163,827 tons of *ore*, and 31,246 tons of pig iron. The figures given for pig iron *do not*, however, represent the total shipments of the district, some half a dozen important furnaces, situated at lake ports within the district, having loaded directly on boats, without the aid of railroads. The product of these furnaces swells the aggregate shipments of pig iron by several thousand tons.

IN LAST Monday's issue of this paper we mentioned the notable fact—notable, because following so closely on the heels of the panic, and on the bitter experience which the people of Germany lately had with regard to some of our railroad securities—that the agent of the Iowa and Pacific Railroad has completed, in Germany, the sale of the bonds of the road, to the amount of nearly three millions of dollars. A New York city paper which is especially devoted to matters and interests of this kind, announced the same fact in its issue of Wednesday. The sleepless vigilance and alertness of "metropolitan journalism" are beyond all praise.

COLONEL FORNEY, of the Philadelphia *Press*, showed very forcibly the growing strength of journalism in the United States when, on being offered the Mayoralty of that city, he replied, "I have a better office in my newspaper than any the politicians or the people could give me."—*Graphic*.

Who, pray, offered him the Mayoralty? And who authorized them to offer it? The Mayoralty of Philadelphia is not in the gift of any one choosing to hawk it around; and as none of the political parties of that city has shown the slightest disposition to choose him, the presumption is that the office, if ever made, (which is doubtful,) was made by some one who was powerless to make the offer good. Those who know the gentleman referred to will never believe that he declined such an offer, if there was any ability to make it good.

THE difference between New York and Pennsylvania financial management is shown in the different ways chosen by the two in raising the money to pay bounties to volunteers during the late war. Pennsylvania raised her share of bounties by direct taxation, levied, collected and applied by the various school boards throughout the State, and wherever debt was temporarily incurred, provision was made for its early payment. The result was, the bounty debt was all paid off years since. In New York, on the contrary, the State assumed the debt, issuing bonds amounting to $27,500,000. These bonds mature in 1877, and, adding the interest, the total amount of the cost to the people of the State will be $44,000,000. The principal will have to be paid by taxation, or added to the State debt; and as the latter is the most probable result, the bounty debt will become a permanent burden. The Pennsylvania plan would seem to have been the wisest and best; and yet there are those who think all the wisdom of the age belongs to New York, while Pennsylvania is peopled by boors and governed by fraud.

"ONE reason advanced by the COMMERCIAL why CUSHING should not be confirmed, is because he advised BUCHANAN that the Cincinnati *Gazette* should not be circulated in the South. He may have given such an opinion, but we doubt it."—*Pittsburgh Post*.

Let us see what history says concerning the matter. At the beginning of 1857 the *Gazette*, which had some subscribers at the postoffice of Yazoo City, Mississippi, was, at the instigation of a number of ultra slaveholders in that vicinity, on account of its anti-slavery principles denied the privileges of the postoffice—that is to say, the postmaster at that point refused to deliver the paper to its subscribers. The facts coming to the notice of the Postmaster General, that official, at the request of JEFFERSON DAVIS, then Secretary of War, called on CALEB CUSHING, at that time United States Attorney General, for a written opinion on the subject, which was given a few days afterwards, under date of March 2, 1857. He stated the question to be this: "Has a citizen of one of the United States plenary indisputable right to employ the functions and the officers of the Union as the means of enabling him to produce insurrection in one of the United States?" and disposed of the argument that to permit a deputy postmaster to detain a newspaper because of its imputed unlawfulness would be to erect him into a censor of the press, by characterizing it as "rhetorical exaggeration"—concluding thus:

"On the whole, then, it seems clear to me that a deputy postmaster or other officer of the United States is not required by law to become knowingly the enforced agent or instrument of enemies of the public peace, to disseminate in their behalf within the limits of any one of the States of the Union printed matter, the design and tendency of which are to promote insurrection in such a State."

Upon the delivery of this opinion JEFFERSON DAVIS immediately addressed a letter to the postmaster at Yazoo, in which he said:

"The Attorney General so satisfactorily disposes of the question at issue that I hope we shall be saved from any further agitation of it. I trust we shall also hope that the matter has been concluded in a manner worthy of the State Rights administration under which it arose."

It is to be hoped the "doubt" of our incredulous contemporary is now satisfactorily removed.

THE twenty-five Congressmen who voted "no" on the final passage of the bill in the House to repeal the increase of salary made in the Appropriation bill of last year, may deserve credit for their pluck in standing out against the reduction, but they can receive but little praise for their discretion. There was no principle involved that could justify their vote, and they must be regarded as considering their own selfish interests as supreme, over all the interests which the people have in an economical administration of the government.

If it were a question of principle—if these twenty-five men voted no because they thought it wrong to limit a Congressman's salary to $5,000 and mileage—if they felt they could not conscientiously vote for such a measure—we should honor them for standing out manfully, no matter how small the minority in which they found themselves. To vote for the right is a matter of duty, always, no matter how few or many may vote together for it; and the minorities who have heretofore stood by the right until its final triumph have earned the gratitude of the world. But this was not a case of that kind. The only principle involved was that of economy, and, incidentally, of decency on the part of those voting the public money into their own pockets; and those who voted for the bill were the only ones who could array principle in their behalf. The twenty-five negative votes, therefore, were *against* principle, rather than *for* it. They might, in one sense, be regarded as voting for *principal*, but their interest in the matter is too closely allied with *that* to carry much merit with it.

The six Pennsylvanians who voted with the twenty-five were equally divided in politics—STORM, CLYMER and RANDALL being Democrats, and TODD, KELLEY and NEGLEY, Republicans. Whatever political honor there is in it is, therefore, equally divided; but we should have preferred having it all on the Democratic side. Mr. TODD is now a Congressman-at-Large, but lives in a Democratic district and cannot hope to go back; but Messrs. KELLEY and NEGLEY represent Republican districts, and have either resolved not to be candidates again, or are determined to brave the well-known public opinion prevailing so unmistakably among their constituents. We do not believe that any man casting such a vote *can* be re-elected, and we are certain in our conviction that he *should not* be. The sentiment of the people in this Congressional district is too clearly and distinctly against an increase of Congressional salary to be misunderstood; and if any man thinks he is strong enough to resist it, he will find his mistake when he comes to measure strength with the people.

A STRANGE COALITION.

While the late elections in Germany have resulted largely in favor of the government, the returns from all points of the empire definitely showing a great ministerial Liberal majority in the Reichstag, one fact less encouraging to the imperialists has been developed. According to a Berlin dispatch of the 13th instant, in the kingdom of Bavaria, twenty-eight Ultramontanes and only twenty-one Liberals have been elected to the imperial Parliament. Strong hopes had been entertained that particularistic or disunion sentiments were dying out in Bavaria, and giving place to a frank and general recognition of the advantages of German unity. But the fact just mentioned seems to prove that clerical influence is as powerful as ever there or has even gained in strength, and that in the greatest of the South German States the papal or sacerdotal conspiracy against the empire is still capacie of doing vigorous battle.

Some American readers may need to be reminded that the momentous question involved in the conflict of the last few years in Germany are not yet finally settled. In fact, the interest which attaches to the Parliament whose members have lately been chosen, is inferior to that of no former Parliament, and the preliminary struggle on the part of the people in selecting representatives has been correspondingly lively and earnest. Everything for the future will of course depend upon the ability of the government to maintain and defend the conclusions and the results already gained, and to make suitable and necessary provisions for that end will be the chief work of the Reichstag during its next session. As regards foreign enemies, the chief concern will naturally relate to the organization of the military force and resources of the empire on the basis of imperial laws. To the same category would also seem to belong the prosecution and completion of those measures which are thought necessary to curb and neutralize the influence of those representatives of a foreign power which asserts, or is charged with asserting, for itself a right to the implicit obedience of German subjects, even where obedience would conflict with allegiance to the supreme power of their own State. In the subject some knotty questions are involved, as to which most Americans, in consequence of their own fortunate political condition and historical relations, find it easy as well as necessary to suspend judgment. Happily, for them the problem has, for the most part, a merely theoretical interest.

In Germany, however, the problem is terribly practical and intrusive, and allows no suspension of judgment. On one side stand all those who favor the empire and desire to uphold its solid and permanent civil, political and national results of the wars of 1866 and 1870–71; while on the other side are arrayed the adherents of the several parties which, having objects of their own to accomplish, incompatible with the continued existence of the empire, zealously work together for its overthrow or embarrassment. One of these parties consists of those who, in Germany are called Particularists, and who would like to see the country again split up into countless little kingdoms and States. Another of these parties consists of Socialists who favor a radical reconstitution of society. The third and last of these parties is the Ultramontane, that is, the Clerical or Papal party, who despair of seeing the German people properly governed by a Protestant dynasty. To the chiefs of this party, the Jesuits, the destruction of an empire thus heretically ruled seems so noble and righteous an end as to justify any means for its accomplishment.

Writing in the *International Review*, Baron VON HOLTZENDORF lately said:

"As there exists a double manner of military warfare either by land or sea, so there exists a double manner of ultramontane warfare either by governing the princely conscience of a faithful monarch from the confessional, or by influencing the suffrage of ignorant and uneducated Radicalism. It is the strategy expounded by early Jesuitism and by the systems of Bellarmin and Mariana. Therefore it is quite natural that Ultramontanism wherever royal power has been diminished by the constitutional principle of responsible government will be steadily advocating, as in Bavaria and in Belgium, the introduction of universal suffrage, as it promotes their interest by delivering the ignorant peasantry of rural districts to the influence of the confessional, to the advice of the pulpit, and to the deterrent fear of excommunication."

These remarks serve to explain the fact that the very party, the Ultramontanes, who in France oppose all popular liberty and favor increase of taxation for the enlargement and efficiency of the army, in Germany join and stimulate the Socialists and other Radicals in denouncing taxation for military purposes and in demanding an increase of liberty. And in the approaching session of the Reichstag the struggle will be between the supporters of the government on the one hand, and the coalition of Particularists, Socialists and Ultramontanes on the other.

THE President's course in refusing to order out the troops to resist the meeting of the Texas Legislature, is regarded in some quarters as a change of policy, on his part, in his treatment of the Southern States, but we cannot so look upon it.

In Louisiana there were two State governments claiming recognition, and the President had not only to decide which was the true one, but to determine to sustain it, when so recognized, while in Texas, the only question involved was one of constitutional interpretation.

The Constitution of that State provides that elections for the Legislature and State officers shall be kept open *four* days, and the last Democratic Legislature passed an act limiting the election to *one* day. This act was approved by Gov. DAVIS, and the Republicans of the State acknowledged its validity by making nominations and contesting the election held under it. They made their fight and were beaten; but the Supreme Court of the State having, since the election, declared the act under which the election was held to be unconstitutional, Gov. DAVIS asked the President to give him the aid of government troops to prevent the Legislature, chosen under this unconstitutional act, from meeting.

The President, very properly, refused the application, because it did not present such a case as would authorize him to interfere, under the Constitution of the United States; and he accompanies the refusal with the suggestion that, as Gov. DAVIS approved the act complained of, and the Republican party made a contest under it, the part of wisdom would be to submit to the expressed will of the people without resistance.

The Texas case presents no points in common with that of Louisiana. It is a case standing by itself; and the President, in acting upon it, has not in the least departed from his Southern policy. He has pursued the only course left open to him, and those who regard it as a new departure are plainly mistaken.

AN INTERESTING law case recently decided in St. Louis has a flavor of old time as well as of the new. The present Constitution of the State of Missouri, adopted in 1865, declares that any and every testamentary donation or assignment of money or other property for the maintenance or in favor of any clergyman, religious teacher or preacher as such, or of any religious communion, order or sect, shall be null and void. Many years ago and before the present Constitution came into force, a pious and wealthy lady of St. Louis, Madame MARIE LA MARQUE, in consideration of the uncertainty of life, made her will, in which she bequeathed the sum of $10,000 to the Catholic church in Old Mines, Missouri, and the sum of $16,000 to Archbishop KENRICK, for the use of the Catholic Theological Seminary under his charge. Still living when the new Constitution was adopted, Madame LA MARQUE saw that her pious intentions would be frustrated without some change in the wording of her last will. She therefore destroyed it and executed another, in which she bequeathed the same amount to the Archbishop, but without any mention of his ecclesiastical title or any intimation that the bequest was in favor of the church. The lady having died, and the subject of the division of her property having come up, one of the executors of the will refused to hand over to the Archbishop the legacy assigned him; whereupon the latter appealed to the court to do him justice. The chief point to be ascertained and established seemed to be the intention of the testator, and about that there was slight, if any, room for doubt. Her purpose evidently had been to benefit the church. So much was clear not only from the facts already mentioned, but from others. It appeared that the will had been originally written by a clergyman and was only afterwards placed in the hands of a lawyer to be reduced to legal form. The court therefore decided that the bequest being in violation of the Constitution of the State is null and void. We derive the foregoing statement from the *Anzeiger des Westens*, a St. Louis paper.

THE developments made in the CUSHING case, while the nomination of that gentleman was pending in the Senate for Chief Justice, has justified all the opposition made to his confirmation. It was clearly shown not only that his sympathies were with the rebellion when it broke out, but that, like many other State's Rights Democrats, he thought it would be successful. He talked glibly in his letters in 1861 about "the *late* United States," thus showing that he thought the Union had then been dissolved; and his recommendation to JEFF. DAVIS of his friend ROANE, as one who was in favor of disrupting the government, is proof clear, positive and conclusive that CUSHING was a secessionist from the beginning, bitterly pro-slavery in heart, and strongly desirous of seeing the rebels succeed.

To put such a man on the Supreme Bench as its Chief Justice, would have been as gross an insult to the men who fought for the Union, as it was a disparagement of the other legal talent of the country. He never had anything in common with the Republican party; his convictions (if he has any) are all against the constitutional views held by that party; and his record being so palpably with the enemies of the country, in its hours of peril, there was no alternative, on the part of those Republican Senators who believed in their principles, but to determine to reject his nomination.

The President, therefore, acted wisely in withdrawing a nomination so repulsive to the patriotic sentiments of the country; and the Republican press has shown its fidelity in taking a decided stand against it, while it was pending. This is not a time for elevating political courtesans to the highest offices in the land; and we are confident that the President could not have known the man's record when he sent in his nomination. The developments which have induced him to withdraw it must have been as astonishing to him as they evidently were to the members of the Senate, when made.

A PARIS journal, the *Figaro*, having lately stated or implied that some embarrassment had been caused at the Berlin Foreign Office by a dispatch from Prince GORTSCHAKOFF in the Russian language for which no interpreter was at hand, the North American *Zeitung* takes occasion to explain how easily Berlin diplomacy is managed without the use of French. It says that the British and the North American governments have long employed English in their communications with Berlin, while the Italian government uses Italian for the same purpose. In response Berlin uses German, and the *Zeitung* says that the same medium serves in correspondence with Paris, Madrid, etc. As to Russia, the *Zeitung* thinks it evidence of peculiar ignorance to suppose that a note written in a language spoken by more than sixty millions of the nearest neighbors of Germany could lack interpreters in the German capital. In fact, Russian is sufficiently understood there to demand no specialist as a translator, the study of it having been long common in business circles and being on the increase among literary and scientific men.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Caleb Cushing wishes the art of letter-writing had never been invented.

"The bench is no place for a partisan," says a Cushing paper. True; but neither is it a place for the product of a by-gone era. We want upon it, not a mere tolerator of the new dispensation, but a believer in it.

Most likely Mr. Cushing had forgotten all about that letter, since a man who has been on so many sides as he, and who has changed sides with such celerity as he, cannot be expected to remember all the incidents of each particular change.

How can the impossible be made possible? The manager of the "Brooklyn Matrimonial Agency" advertises for a stock of dumb women.

The Illinois Legislature is going to adjourn *sine die*. It proposes to impose a fine upon any member guilty of bunkum.

The recent Civil Rights speeches of Stephens and Elliott constituted the valedictory of one era greeted by a salutatory of the new.

Caleb Cushing was a Mexican war hero. He didn't lose a leg, but he broke one—not on the battle-field, though.

It won't take many nights like the last two or three to provide work for the ice-cutters.

Invidious discrimination. An Indianapolis policeman arrested three fashionable young ladies in men's attire, at a masquerade, recently, and never said a word to some bold bearded fellows in crinoline.

The discussion of the nomination of Mr. Cushing in caucus is the first instance in the history of the United States Senate where a nomination has been so considered

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in behalf of Governor Davis in the Texas matter.

What may we not expect in the way of claims upon the government, when the Free State settlers of Kansas send in their little bills for damages sustained in the border ruffian war eighteen years ago, as they are doing now?

A Michigander chronicles the extraordinary fact of his recently having had dealt to him in the ordinary manner, thirteen trumps, while playing whist. Persons skilled in calculating chances may find it an interesting problem to solve how often this will occur.

A distinguished English archæologist, after much study, has succeeded in deciphering some ancient tablets, giving in uniform characters a succinct account of the reigns of our Assyrian forefathers during ten dynasties covering a period of 432,000 years.

Iron producing insects have been discovered by a Swedish naturalist. This is not ironical.

There are now twenty-nine State Legislatures in session, or twice and a quarter the original number of States, to say nothing of the Territories.

In each of four chief cities of the United States, viz.: New York, Washington, Chicago and Boston, the question of corporal punishment in schools has been recently decided or is still pending.

The subscriptions for the syndicate expire February 1, and unless a new contract is made the agents will return.

The placid oyster has become an unhappy cause of contention between the great Commonwealths of New York and Connecticut, both of which lay exclusive claim to the rightful possession of the coast beds.

The city of Natick, Massachusetts, which has been so terribly visited by conflagration, is seven miles southwest of Boston.

Chicago owns a very respectable mercantile navy, numbering six hundred and forty-seven vessels of all sizes.

Last summer's panic has not yet let go its hold on the Vienna money market. The theatres, the shops, even the cafes, are deserted. All manner of corporations failed to pay the January interest on their bonds.

Few people have any idea of the extent of the coal fields of Iowa. The State Geologist estimates them to embrace 7,000 square miles, or more than the area of the entire State of Massachusetts.

Some years ago a Boston broker, now deceased, left a considerable sum of money to be used in providing picture-books for the small children of the public schools; and now people are inquiring why the dear little ones have never received any such books.

North Carolina will probably repudiate the greater part of her debt next week, when the Legislature meets. They call it "funding" down there.

Florida is next on the roll of States anxiously desiring a new Constitution. Her present organic law was framed in 1868.

Some Wisconsin capitalists are organizing an iron company to operate at Ogden, Utah, with a capital of half a million dollars.

Springfield, Mass., is putting on airs because it is likely to be the center of a great international boat race next summer.

An Iowa distillery, one of the very largest in the country, has just been converted into a flouring mill. We should like to witness more conversions of that kind.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ONE YEAR AT OUR BOARDING SCHOOL. By Agnes Phelps. Published by Loring, Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This graphic description of school life depicts an every-day occurrence, but in such a style as wran the story with an air of romance. The trials of the new-made pupil, friendships, troubles of studies, and the usual excitement at special occasions, and the *finale* of student life, are brought out in an inviting form.

UNDER THE EVERGREENS; or, A Night with St. Nicholas. By George C. Lorimer. Published by Shepard & Gill, Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

This nice little book for young people, designed for the holiday season, reached us after the occasion had passed. It is so charmingly written that it is seasonable at any period of the year. It was originally prepared for the entertainment of a Sabbath School, and was not designed for publication. It is, however, worthy of book form, especially for the excellent lessons which it contains. The principal character, Hezekiah Jones, a kind of Dickens' "Scrooge," Mabel, his wife, and especially Patient Ethel, the oldest daughter, are drawn with artistic skill.

MRS. ARMINGTON'S WARD; or, The Inferior Sex. By D. Thew Wright. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

So much is written about, what some are pleased to denominate the "Inferior Sex," and so many phases of the characteristics of the gentle ones, that one is apt to become slightly mixed on the question. There is a degree of vigor about this romance which commands the homage of the reader. Emily, the heroine, is charmingly drawn, and presents some traits that all of the fair sex might emulate. The expectation of a happy ending of a love episode is not realized, and the reader closes the book with a feeling of disappointment. A future novel may lift the veil.

LITTLE PEOPLE OF GOD and WHAT THE POETS HAVE SAID OF THEM. Edited by Miss George L. Austin. Published by Shepard & Gill, Boston. For sale by S. A. Clark & Co., Pittsburgh.

In this charming book we have a choice selection of beautiful thoughts about infancy and childhood, that have been woven together in poetry and song. The fair author seems to have gleaned from every possible source, and with the happiest success, as to variety and beauty of words. It is a treasure of pearls and it will be regarded by all who are joined in the closest ties to those loaned by God to parents in wedded love. "The Child and the Poets," an original poem by John Greenleaf Whittier, is a gem of the first water. It is full of tenderness and beauty. The book is nicely printed, elegantly illustrated, and chastely robed in satin cloth. "Little People of God" and "Under the Evergreens," came through the house of Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Philadelphia, to S. A. Clark & Co, of this city

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for January maintains its high character. This number begins the 118th volume, and although more than sixty years old, it still shows the vigor of youth. With the next issue Prof. Henry Adams assumes the editorial conduct of the *Review*, who will give his best efforts to increase its fame. Messrs. J. R. Osgood & Co., having disposed of the *Atlantic Magazine*, and *Our Young Folks*, and changed their location to accommodate their own great book trade, will doubtless press this publication as it richly deserves. Questions of great moment, of a social, commercial and political character, as well as the progress of the arts and sciences, will be discussed by the ablest living writers. This number contains several solid articles of sterling merits. "The Constitutions of Great Britain and the United States," "The Currency and Finances of the United States." We hope this able quarterly, will have a wider circulation than heretofore, as it richly deserves.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.—Conducted by Prof. E. L. Youmans. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

The object in starting this excellent publication, the diffusion of scientific knowledge to all classes of the community, a want which had long been felt in this country, has been happily supplied by the Appletons. Its literary character is in admirable keeping with its scientific features, and it is both elevated and pure in tone. The January number is a fair specimen of the work. Among the articles we name, "The Theory of Molecules," "Past and Future of a Constellation," "Genesis, Geology, and Evolution," "Growth and Decay of Mind," etc. We commend the monthly to our readers as worthy of support.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY for 1874. This monthly has always been a favorite, for its scholarly, interesting and instructive articles. Under the new arrangement we hope to realize our most sanguine expectations. The appearance of the magazine is slightly changed, and rather improved, if anything, in some respects. The same grand corps of writers will contribute, as heretofore. Agassiz on the "Darwinian Theory," Aldrich's "Prudence Palfry," are specimens of this (January) number, and we are promised papers from other writers of equal merit. We hope that H. O. Houghton & Co., Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass., and Hurd & Houghton, New York, of New York, the new publishers and proprietors of the *Atlantic* and *Every Saturday*, may be amply remunerated by these publications.

EVERY SATURDAY. Published by Hurd & Houghton, New York, and H. O. Houghton & Co., Boston, is what it purports to be, a journal of choice reading. The plan of *Every Saturday* embraces serial tales, short stories, critical and descriptive essays, sketches of travel and adventure, poems, biographical papers, articles on popular science, literary information, etc. Among the noted authors represented are Trollope, Tennyson, Browning, Huxley, Hall, Proctor, the Kingsleys, Matthew Arnold, Swinburne, etc. It is a capital weekly to have on hand for the fireside and railway.

PERSONAL.

Certain historical reminiscences are now in order. The fact is recalled that the late Thos. Benton, speaking of Caleb's desertion from the Whigs, remarked that he "was not content with quitting, but threw all the obloquy upon the Democracy; and in quitting the Whigs he reversed his conduct in all the measures of his life, and without giving a reason for the change in a single instance."

Senator Edmunds caught the Amsterdam, Rotterdam, or some other kind of a —— fever in Europe, and is now so enfeebled that he is seldom able to remain a whole day's session in the Senate.

Rev. Saml. Scoville, Henry Ward Beecher's son-in-law, has been a member of Rescue Hook and Ladder Company of Norwich, New York, since April, 1864, and foreman of the same company since June, 1872; and now has been elected Chief Engineer of the Norwich Fire Department, and accepts the position.

It is in Glastenbury, Conn., that two Misses Smith, ancient single ladies, announce their determination to pay no more taxes until they are allowed to vote. They are submitting to a seizure of their property, because they cannot help themselves, but pay they will not.

Ex-Governor Noyes, of Ohio, will resume the practice of law in Cincinnati. He threatens to make himself heard again in the affairs of the State, however.

When it was recently proposed to place in the chapel connected with the Rugby school, a stained window, as a memorial of the late Mrs. Arnold, whose services in it were of hardly inferior importance to those of her distinguished husband, some American youths who had once been pupils there wrote that they believed that the window could be put up by the American Banks, and Mr. Lowell has been given to this proposal. If it be carried out, this will be the third memorial of the kind that England will owe to this country.

A distinguished woman and astronomer, Catherine Scarpellini, died last week, at the Observatory of the University of Rome. She was sixty-five years of age, and had been a scientific astronomer since her seventeenth year, when her uncle, a distinguished astronomer, obtained permission from the authorities to establish an observatory on the Campidoglio, employing his niece as assistant. After the death of her uncle she continued in correspondence with the first scientific men and astronomers of Europe, distinguishing herself by some discoveries, and writing a number of books. Her funeral was attended by many eminent persons, both foreigners and natives.

Lucy Carney, a colored woman, has been interviewed at Battle Creek, Michigan. She is 112 years old, recollects the battle of Monmouth, in which she saw a party of British dragoons chasing a squad of Continentals. She lived at Monmouth. When peace was declared, she remembers they had a grand celebration and roasted an ox. She was a slave, and her master, a patriot, was captured by the British and kept in New York until the close of the war.

James H. McNair, an old pioneer of the Genesee valley, died in Mt. Morris, New York, last week, aged eighty-six years. Mr. McNair was born in Northampton county, this State, in 1788. With his father, William McNair, in 1798, he removed to the Genesee valley. He was then ten years old, and assisted in driving from Pennsylvania thirty head of cattle.

Cleaning Silk.

Use potato-water for all colors and kinds; grate some potatoes into cold spring water, say a large potato to every quart of water, of which five or six will do for a couple of dresses. If not very light silk, rasp the potatoes; if any way dark, merely wash them clean. The pan of water must not be stirred in the least for forty-eight hours; then very slowly and steadily pour off the clear liquor, but not a particle of the sediment, into an open vessel—a bath, or such like. Dip the pieces of silk into this liquid up and down a few times, without the least creasing them, then wipe them on a flat table with a clean towel, first one side and then the other. It is as well to hang each one as dipped upon a line to allow the drops to drain off a little before wiping. Have a damp cloth to cover them in till they are done, then iron one way on the soiled side. It is astonishing to see how nice a dress looks done in this manner.

A New Source of Revenue Proposed.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., January 15, 1874.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Hearing it whispered about that our wise men in Washington contemplate an increase in taxes, an idea struck me which I think, if put in operation, would bring considerable money into the United States Treasury.

I am in favor of taxing our citizens who are living permanently or traveling for years in foreign countries, as I think every man who asks for the protection of a government ought to help pay to keep it up. At present, a man who has made plenty of money in this country can leave for London, Paris or Berlin with his American passport, and stay there as long as he pleases without paying a cent of taxes to any government. If a war should break out in Germany, for instance, and our American citizen should be drafted in the German army, his first step would be to send a message to our Minister in Berlin to protect him, but for which service he is not asked to pay anything, although we pay well for these ministers to do this work. I will leave it to our representatives to devise a plan to make our rich capitalists in foreign countries pay United States taxes as well as we do here. I thought a feasible plan would be to issue only passports for one year at a certain price, with the privilege of getting it renewed every year by any one of our consuls abroad, by paying a certain sum, say twenty-five dollars, and to refuse protection to any one of our citizens who does not comply with this rule. W. S.

Prospects Brightening in the Shenango Valley.

[From the Sharpsville Advertiser.]

Since the commencement of the new year, there has been a marked improvement noticed in the business affairs of the Shenango Valley, and especially is this so in respect to Sharpsville. Last week the Allen Furnace and one of the Spearman Furnaces went into blast, and preparations are now going on for the early resumption of operations at the Douglass, while it is highly probable that the old Sharpsville Furnace will shortly follow in the wake of the others—thus giving our town its old and wonted appearance, with all the furnaces in blast. The iron business is looking up, but has not yet reached that point which would augur any unusual activity. The price of pig iron must still rise higher to prove profitable to producers. The furnaces will doubtless run at a loss for several months to come—at least while working up the present stock of ore, which was purchased when the price ranged very high. But the resumption of operations will at once restore confidence and tend to revive the market, so that we may look for a steady improvement henceforward.

All the coal mines in this vicinity are now working, though not to their full capacity. The Oakland mine will resume operations tomorrow. When the furnaces blow in, there will be an increased demand for coal, and, consequently, this important branch of industry will experience renewed activity. The number of tons produced in 1873 fell largely below that mined in 1872, but to the depressed state of the iron market and the panic may be attributed the cause of the limited production.

Already a healthy activity is being manifested in other branches of business, and money seems to be getting plentier. We sincerely hope that the last traces of the panic of 1873 will soon be obliterated and the prosperous times we formerly enjoyed be vouchsafed unto every kind of trade and industry.

There is only one country in the world where more letters are carried annually than here, and that is Great Britain; Germany is third.

The Commissioner of Patents has refused to grant on extension of the patent of Woodruff, for seats and couches for railway cars.

Unhealthy Surroundings.

To breathe pure, healthful air, and to follow occupations conducive to health and long life are the privileges of the minority. The majority must dwell wherever their lot is cast, however insalubrious the locality may be, and work at the craft assigned to them, however destructive to health and vigor. Medical science has, however, come to the aid of the latter. In Hostetter's Stomach Bitters they have (and have had for the last twenty-five years) the best defence against the morbid influences which create and foster diseases, that the vegetable kingdom can supply. Its ingredients are among the finest botanic specifics which research has yet revealed to man. As a preventive of, and remedy for the diseases generated by swamps, miasma, the foul air of factories, excessive heat, over exertion of body or mind, unwholesome water, or any other morbific cause, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters bear away the palm from all medicines of the present day.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid on the first of May and November, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERR, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKELVEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, C. L. Graham, A. R. Bell, Wm. R. Shinck, John F. Dilworth, F. Rahm, J. Follansbee, James Shrader, S. H. Hartman, Robert O. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Walter, Solicitor.

Reymer and Bros

SIXTH IMPORTATION DIRECT OF

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S *CELEBRATED*

English Pickles.

We are now receiving in "Bond" our sixth importation direct, embracing over 1,200 dozen of CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED ENGLISH PICKLES, SAUCES, CATSUPS, &c., and which we offer in original packages at about Eastern Prices.

CHOW CHOW, pints and quarts,
ASSORTED PICKLES, pints and quarts,
GERKINS, pints and quarts,
PICCALILLI, pints and quarts,
CAULIFLOWER, pints and quarts,
MIXED PICKLES, pints and quarts.
10 cases, 50 doz., PRINCE OF WALES SALAD.
SAUCE, in pints and half-pints.
25 cases C. & B.'s ANCHOVY PASTE.
25 cases C. & B.'s MUSHROOM CATSUP.
25 cases C. & B.'s WALNUT CATSUP.
25 cases Lebreton & Bree's pint tin FRENCH MUSHROOMS.
15 cases Philippe & Banaud's FRENCH PEAS.
2 casks, 30 gross, 6 oz., FRENCH GELATINE.

WE ALSO CALL DEALERS' ATTENTION TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF

Canned Fruits, Vegetables, Pickles, Sauces, Catsups, Jellies, Sardines, &c.,

In which we make a SPECIALTY, and are offered at the Very Lowest Market Price. All Goods Guaranteed equal in quality to any in the market.

Raisins.

500 boxes New Crop Layer Raisins.
300 boxes New Crop Valencia Raisins.
150 boxes New Crop London and Dehesia Raisins.
100 boxes New Crop Losse Muscatel Raisins.
100 mats New Crop Seedless Raisins.
50 boxes New Crop Sultana Raisins.
50 casks New Crop CURRANTS.
5 casks New Crop TURKEY PRUNES
20 casks, 100 boxes, CITRON, ORANGE and LEMON PEEL.
15 cases Prime New DRUM FIGS.
10 cases Prime New LAYER FIGS.
100 kegs MALAGA GRAPES.

IMPORTERS DIRECT OF

Colman's London Mustard,

In ¼, ½, 1, 4, 6 and 10 lbs. tin.

500 cases 1 and 2 lb. COVE OYSTERS.
300 cases 1 and 2 lb. FRESH LOBSTERS.
50 cases 1-4 SARDINES.
25 cases 1-2 SARDINES.
100 cases AMERICAN SARDINES.
100 cases SPICED SALMON.
500 cases pint, quart, 1-2 and 1 gal. PICKLES.
500 cases ASSORTED JELLY.
200 cases FRENCH MUSTARD.
500 cases pint and quart CATSUP.

We respectfully solicit Dealers to examine our Large Stocks, feeling satisfied we can offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS as to price.

AGENTS FOR

Anderson's Celebrated Mince Meat, Collins's Paragon Baking Powder, Davis & Miller's Celebrated Extract Flavoring, Pearce's Philadelphia Crackers, in tin cans, Imperial Scotch Oat Meal, packed in 1 lb. packages, saleable style.

Reymer & Bros.,

JOBBERS IN

Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Pickles, Sauces, Sardines and Fancy Groceries,

126, 128 and 130 Wood Street

AND

18, 20 and 22 Virgin Alley.

DRY GOODS.

AT

McKEE'S,

UNTIL

February 1st,

In order to REDUCE STOCK preparatory to taking the

ANNUAL INVENTORY,

And in order to make room for

SPRING GOODS,

The ENTIRE STOCK on hand, embracing

Choice Dress Goods,
Black Silks,
Shawls, Cloaks,
Cloths, Cassimeres
Jeans, &c, &c.,

HAS BEEN REDUCED, AND FROM NOW

UNTIL FEBRUARY 1st,

WILL BE OFFERED AT

GREATER REDUCTIONS

THAN EVER BEFORE.

A. D. McKEE,

No. 59 Market Street.

WHOLESALE HOUSE

Joseph Horne & Co.

MARKET STREET,

Invite attention to the

Large Additions to Stock,

made during the past week, which will be found

UNSURPASSED

IN VARIETY,

And all at the extreme

LOW PRICES.

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES AND STAPLE NOTIONS of all kinds.

MILLINERY & SILK GOODS.

Wholesale Agents

FOR

Harmony Flannels & Fullerton Yarns.

Special Inducements

TO

Cash and Short Time Buyers.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT

OF THE

ARMENIA

Insurance Comp'y

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

JANUARY 1, 1874.

CAPITAL STOCK	$250,000

RECEIPTS.

Premiums received in

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, January 15, 1874.

The money market continues to improve, and trade circles are more active.

The January settlements seems to have developed less of loss and disaster than was anticipated sixty days ago, and the indications are that we shall, very shortly, enter on a period of great activity. The reasons for expecting this result are not far to seek. The stock quotations are a general barometer whereby to measure the condition of the financial atmosphere. Prices, while lower than in January of last year, are much higher than in October. The same is true of trade; it is less in value, and prices are lower than a year ago, but both are increasing. This is owing to the supply of money being greater, and the low prices caused by the panic.

The payment of interest and dividends will release, for the benefit of the merchants, large amounts held during December for the purpose of making these payments. Many obligations will be wiped out by the proceeds of dividends received. With the unlocking of currency and the expansion of bank credits, trade will revive. The demand for goods on the part of retail dealers must increase, as they are now running under bare poles with no stocks on hands, which will doubtless cause a return of prices to something like anti-panic times. Some months may be required to fully develop this movement, but unless we have some new calamity to turn back the tide the result will come, be it sooner or later, for it is the history of the recovery from all the panics of the past.

Whether there will be the same amount of over trading with the new prosperity that there was in the past is for each one to decide for himself. Yet each one who reads the history of these trade movements, as shown in the experience of every nation, hopes to make himself secure before a return of the evils we have just experienced.

Doubtless when the next reverse does come it will take us as much by surprise as did the panic of September, 1873.

—We take the following interesting opinions from the financial column of the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

Journal of Commerce:

Editor of the Journal of Commerce:

You will oblige an old subscriber of your valuable paper by answering in your next edition the following question:

A No any Public presents a draft to C for payment; C, the drawee, is willing to pay him for the draft with national bank notes, but the Notary refuses to accept those bank notes, for their not being legal tenders, and protests the draft. Has the Notary the right to do so?

Reply.—He has the technical right to protest, unless he is offered the face of the draft in legal tenders. Neither a bank note (except for debts due to a national bank) nor a certified check is legal tender. If the notes were offered in good faith, as other means of payment being at hand, the notary should accept them in courtesy, although he is not legally required to do it. If the draft was protested, and the c ecit of the drawee was thereby so injured that he became insolvent, and the owner of the draft should never recover his money, we have always maintained that an action for damages would lie against the presentor of the draft for want of the "due diligence" in refusing the tender of bank notes representing bankable money at par.

—A city reader wishes to know if "a banker (not a bank) is legally justified in refusing payment of the draft of a depositor presented after three o'clock." We answer that there has been no legal adjudication of this question, but we presume that the custom of the business could be so well established that the courts would sustain a banker doing a regular business by deposits subject to check in refusing to cash any orders presented after ordinary banking hours. He receives all deposits made with him upon this mutual understanding. We suggested some years ago the propriety of a statute requiring all drafts, bills, notes or other money orders or obligations intended for acceptance or collection to be presented during ordinary banking hours, whether upon a corporate bank or a private firm. This rule will ultimately be adopted. At present there is no legal restriction upon the time for making demand of private merchants or firms, except that it must be "within ordinary business hours," and this phrase has no definite meaning.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue.

January 15, 1874.	10:20 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:20 P.M.
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
Canton	77	77¼	77	76¾	77
Western Union Telegraph	78¾	79	78¾	78¾	78¾
Quicksilver	29	29¼	28¾	28¾	28¾
Pacific Mail	40¾	41¼	40¾	40¾	40¾
Adams Express	92	92	92	92	92
Wells-Fargo Express	63	63	63	63	63
American Express	60¾		60¾		60¾
United States Express	71		70½		
New York Central	104½	105	104½	104¾	104¾
Erie	49¾	51	49¾	50¾	50¾
Michigan Central	85¾		85¾	85¾	85¾
Michigan Southern	83¾	103	83¾	83¾	83¾
Illinois Central		103			
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93	93	93	93	93
Chicago & Rock Island	114¾	115	114¾	114¾	114¾
Do Preferred			103¾		
Rock Island			102½		
St. Paul	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Do Preferred	85	85	85	85	85
Wabash	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
Fort Wayne			94		
Ohio and Mississippi	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Union Pacific	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Chicago and Alton	108		108		
Harlem	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½
C. C. & I. C					

—The following are the quotations for government and State bonds received by wire from New York to-day:

GOVERNMENTS.

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. 6s 1881	116½	116¾	116¾
1881, coupons	117¾	117¾	117¾
5-20s, 1865	113¾	113¾	113¾
5-20s, 1864	115¾	115¾	115¾
5-20s, 1862	116½	116¾	116¾
5-20s, new	115½	115¾	115¾
5-20s, 1867	116½	116¾	116¾
5-20s, 1868	116½	116¾	116¾
10-40s	112¾	112¾	112¾
10-40s, coupons	113¾	113¾	113¾
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾	114¾
New 5s	112½	112½	112½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee	80		80
Tennessee, new	79½	80	80
South Carolina, April	15		15
South Carolina, July	15		15
Missouri 6s	92½		92½

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY, January 16, 1874. }

REMARKS.—The market yesterday was less firm than for some days past, with a slight decline in the oil regions and a falling off in transactions. Producers say it will be all right in a few days. Below will be found all the information we could obtain:

CRUDE.

The market was devoid of animation. We heard of no sales in this market. The following transactions were reported at

PARKER'S.

1,000 barrels United	$1 10
1,000 barrels Union	1 25
1,500 barrels Mineral at wells	85

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

We have no change to note as relates to prices or demands. Sales by the car load were reported at the works at 31½c.

Philadelphia.—Market quiet, at 13¾c spot, 13¾a 14c for February, 14¼a14¾c March, 14¾a14½c April.

New York.—Market steady; spot 13¼a13⅜c.

OIL BARRELS

are in fair demand with sales city at $1 90; country $1 85.

TITUSVILLE, January 15.—The "Herald" says: The petroleum in Parker's Run is now above water. On the road the marks opened at $1 37½ and closed at $1 35. The market at Oil City was $1 25. Parker's market was $1 10. for United and $1 20 for Union pipe. At the wells 85c for United and 90c for Union pipe. The home refined market was 60c in bulk and 11½c in bbls. Sales and resales:

500 bbls. upper road, spot	$1 37½
1,000 bbls. upper road, spot	1 35
1,000 bbls. upper road, February	1 35
1,000 bbls. Oil City, spot	1 25
1,000 bbls. Parker's, United	1 10
1,000 bbls. Parker's, Union	1 20
1,000 bbls. Limited, at wells	85
1,000 bbls Union	1 25

NEW YORK, January 15.—Closing 141c.—Market steady, rade barely showing as much business. Crude in bulk 8¾a8¾c, refined 13¾a13¾c. Cakes 18¾a19c. Naphtha 7½c. Philadelphia firm with moderate offerings; refined 13¾a13¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15.—Market quiet; S. W. 13¾c; crude 8¾ in bulk; cases 18c; sales nominal; futures: February 13¾a14c; March 13¾a14c; April 14¾a14¾c.

THURSTON'S LANDING, January 15.—Market quiet and unsettled at $1 32½a1 35.

FARMER'S LANDING, January 15.—Market quiet at $1 10a1 12½.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Jos Bushnell	Standard O W	1,165
Jos Bushnell	Standard O W	154
Stevenson	Peerless O W	536
Stevenson	Peerless O W	46
Fisher Bros	Penn O W	342
Jos. Bushnell	National O W	154
Jos Bushnell	Keystone O W	833
Jos. Bushnell	Keystone O W	153
Fisher Bros	Iron City O W	462
Jos Bushnell	Lilly O W	497
Jos Bushnell	Irwin & Dr's O W	714
Stevenson	Eagle O W	599
Stevenson	Eagle O W	601
Jos Bushnell	Crystal O W	490
McKelvey	Hutchinson O W	160
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	1,080

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Standard O W	1,165	Lilly O W	467
Peerless O W	577	Irwin & Dr's O W	714
Penn O W	342	Iron City O W	1,191
National O W	154	Crystal O W	490
Keystone O W	858	Hutchinson O W	160
Iron City O W	462	Brilliant O W	1,080
Total			6,973

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, January 15, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens Oil Co	Tack Bros, Phila	600
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	1,010
Lockhart & Frew	Warden, F & Co, Phila	1,179
Total		2,288

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY HAY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, January 15, 1874. }

The receipts of hay during the past week have been liberal. The quality of the offerings is generally fair. Considerable hay is coming at present from Chicago, the low price there enabling shippers to compete with hay from Ohio and Pennsylvania. The market has been moderately active, a good deal of hay changing hands for present use, but very little selling for storing or speculation. Prairie hay is occasionally offered but is not wanted, except by car stables or stock yards and is very dull sale, quotable from $17 to $18 per ton. Prime hay sells as high as $20, good to choice $18 to $20, inferior $15 to $16. At the Allegheny scales the run of wagon or loose hay fair; market steady at figures from $23 to $27.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

January 15.—There has been a very moderate demand during the past few days, but prices are firm in view of the light supply. The sales comprise 8[illegible] bales Cape at 25c@62c; 17,000 lbs Texas, 37a56c; 41,000 super pulled, 47@50c; 3,000 lbs mostly fine fleece, 54c; 3,000 lbs scoured domestic do, 65c; 7,000 lbs fine western do, 66c; 14 bales unwashed California wool at 32@50c; 7 do do, Oregon, at 37c; a spring do, 29a32½c; 15 bales entry lambs do, 41c. Shipping [illegible]

Pure in lots of 1,000 lbs in oil	11	c
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	11½	c
Fancy brands from	8	@10 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11	@11½c
Orange mineral	14	@14½c
Pure red lead	10	@11 c
Painters' red lead	10	@10 c
Litharge	9½	@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11	c
Wells Manufacture Co.'s French zinc	8	@11 c
Pure paint, ground in oil	8	@11 c
Putty	3¼	5 c

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, January 15, 1874. }

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Horses, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Thursday, Jan. 8	720	1,600	200	30	34
Friday, Jan. 9	1,740	1,600	400	45	68
Saturday, Jan. 10	963	2,300	400	75	.....
Sunday, Jan. 11	756	2,510	805	15	.....
Monday, Jan. 12	3,360	2,653	800	75	.....
Tuesday, Jan. 13	1,116	3,100	4,400	45	34
Wednesday, 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	8,649	13,775	7,205	2.5	204
Last week	6,343	14,618	8,835	301	.....

*Fill noon nothing on Yard Master's book.

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Horses No. head.	Mules No. head.
Thursday, Jan. 8	2,273	1,600	1,000	.....	.....
Friday, Jan. 9	1,550	2,600	200	115	.....
Saturday, Jan. 10	1,553	2,710	.....	130	33
Monday, Jan. 5	1,553	2,370	.....	150	91
Tuesday, Jan. 13	522	3,000	1,800	15	.....
Wednesday, 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	7,362	13,480	3,000	311	153
Last week	3,858	8,205	6,800	45	.....

*Till noon nothing reported.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle for the week ending to-day, have been fair, or in other words about sufficient to meet the current demand. The quality of the offerings were generally the medium grades with some common and a sprinkling of good. The weather has been favorable for trade and with a good attendances of buyers both from the leading markets and from the small interior towns of the state. The market opened on Tuesday firm and ruled so throughout the day. However not many cattle changed hands, as buyers were loth to pay the advance asked by sellers, being at least from ¼ to ½ more than last week. On Wednesday the receipts did not prove heavy, and buyers at once made up their minds to purchase, and trade ruled moderately active, most of the offerings changing hands. Most of the sales made were between the range of $5 00 and $6 00 per hundred lbs. This was owing to he fact that there was nothing good enough to bring the price, as no doubt $6 50 would be paid for a bunch of prime or extra cattle. At this writing there is not a great deal of stock in the pens unsold and the prospect is that trade will rule firm to the close.

Following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 50 ; extra 1,300 lbs steers, $6 00 to $6 25; prime, 1,200 lbs steers, $5 50 to $5 75; fair 1,100 lbs steers, $5 to $5 25; fair 1,000 lbs steers, $4 25 to $4 50; common, $4 75 to $4; bulls, $2 50 to $4.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs the week closing to-day fair The quality of the offering principally the medium and lower grades. The market has ruled firm all week and there is very little change than in prices since our last report. Weather good and favorable for trade, and anything prime sells soon after arriving. It seems that the quality of hogs offering at all the leading markets at the present time is poor, and no doubt there has been some fluctuations in prices of lower grades, prime have scarcely changed.

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia, $6; prime Philadelphia, $5 90 to $5 95; good mixed hogs, $5 70 to $5 80; good Yorkers, $5 50 to $5 60.

Sheep.

The run of sheep for the week was light. The quality of the offerings were mostly of the medium and lower grades. Advices from the Eastern markets is favorable for trade, and this time the market has ruled active and higher. The advance is from ½ to ¾c, and at this writing most of the offerings have changed hands.

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs fine wool, $6 00@6 12; prime 95 lbs, fine wool, $5 90@6 00; prime 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 75; good 85 lbs $5 25a5 50.

Cattle Sales.

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
12	12,520	$5 00	9	2,160	$5 25
4	2,900	5 25	18	14,090	3 25
1	1,020	2 75			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

18	19,880	$5 04	19	19,200	$4 00
19	22,270	4 00	2	2,410	2 25
10	11,950	3 00	2	3,600	6 50
2	3,220	6 00	61	76,650	5 00
2	860	6 00	77	92,920	4 50
17	19,020	5 25	4	4,340	3 00
2	2,430	5 00	1	1,140	4 00
1	1,260	2 75	18	13,660	5 00
34	37,790	5 25	1	1,190	5 00

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

38	39,660	$4 00	3	2,050	$2 75
5	5,330	5 25	8	7,900	4 00
2	2,120	3 00	18	15,440	3 00
18	18,540	6 00	1	1,340	3 00
19	20,860	4 25	20	19,160	3 00
27	19,640	2 50	42	per lbs 40,000	ferrel
51	63,640	5 40	19	20,250	3 25
12	13,660	4 00	6	7,000	3 00
19	19,840	5 00	2	2,840	5 00
2	2,050	3 25	35	36,850	4 35
6	4,880	3 75	6	4,900	4 00
11	11,910	5 50	3	3,200	4 75
5	5,320	4 50	36	33,720	4 20
22	9,220	4 50	10	10,270	4 87
3	3,410	4 87	5	5,340	3 50
2	1,760	3 00			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

11	9,660	$8 00	8	5,900	$2 37
18	17,380	3 70	2	oxen	2 75
1	on foot	4 00	2	oxen	2 75
1	1,050	5 12	5	5,510	5 00
12	11,150	3 40	5	2,340	2 75
1	2,000	3 40	1	760	2 75
10	10,020	4 00	1	925	3 80
1	1,090	3 00	1	930	4 25
12	13,520	5 50	1	920	4 37
18	18,300	3 50	18	22,760	5 37
6	6,120	4 00	2	2,360	6 00
17	9,240	3 50	1	1,320	2 75
1	2,000	3 00	6	5,750	5 00
19	19,140	4 50	6	5,820	4 00
4	4,080	4 75	2	2,470	6 00
4	4,020	6 12	19	22,490	5 25
5	4,450	3 00	16	15,170	3 63
9	11,330	6 10	16	20,020	5 45
6	7,150	5 40	2	2,220	5 25
1	1,660	3 87	6	7,020	5 20
1	1,350	3 00	2	2,220	5 50
2	2,530	5 00	20	18,910	4 50
3	3,220	4 20			

Hogs.

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price	No.	Weight.	Price.
122	11,700	$6 00	173	15,700	$4 25
184	15,520	5 62	125	10,050	4 00
49	4,310	5 25	60	2,760	4 00
55	4,360	4 15	170	16,240	5 37

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

46	6,980	$6 02	184	15,160	$4 50
40	3,450	4 25	17	1,940	4 25
180	15,770	4 65	171	14,740	4 70
179	15,400	4 50	100	8,140	4 25
173	14,200	4 35	73	5,380	4 10
67	5,170	4 00	189	13,860	4 40
7	7,260	6 45	91	7,020	6 00
94	per head	2 10	100	7,140	4 35
95	7,980	90			

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

191	14,260	$4 00	62	5,520	$4 75
81	6,870	4 90	106	9,710	5 20
86	6,620	4 30	34	2,730	5 25
329	29,590	4 90	188	15,270	5 25
67	5,280	4 30	70	5,420	5 60

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

34	per head	$1 00	104	1,770	$4 75
173	14,190	4 81	51	5,730	4 90
177	13,450	5 64	35	on foot	2 90
46	4,040	5 15	188	15,160	5 37
127	11,270	5 75	100	9,070	5 50
172	14,960	4 65	173	15,060	4 65
102	8,100	4 90			

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, January 8, 1874. }

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

January 14.—There is very little demand for iron of any description at present. Dealers are about closing up their business for the present and are willing to sell at prices offered by them. Consumers buy very sparingly, and sales, as a rule, are limited. The late arrivals of Scotch pig tend to depress the market, most of which are, however, being placed in yard, importers refusing to sell at present rates. About the only business done has been in Glengarnock, of which some 2000@300 tons sold part cash at $41 50, though $42@43 is asked, with none offering at less. American pig moves slowly, $36 is an outside figure for No 1, though some could be bought at a little below; we hear sales of 300 tons No 1 Lehigh, delivery next week, and 500 do part spot, part next month, terms. Old iron of all descriptions is held firmly abroad, and correspondingly so here. There is, however, a lack of inquiry, and prices are somewhat nominal. Scrap is held abroad at $47a47 50 for shipment, while here we cannot quote over $45 for prime mixed. There is some inquiry for rails, but we hear of no business. We learn from good authority that the rolling mills throughout the country are running at a loss of $5@10 ₱ ton, which at the present rate of raw material, cannot continue long, as it cannot fail to be definitely settled among the trade that the price of raw material must either come down or the manufactured article up in advance, or many of the smaller firms will be compelled to close out entirely. As noted above, during the last six months the manufacturers of rails and bar have been running at a loss, and, notwithstanding the recent prices have advanced from the lowest points of the late panic, are still staring at unremunerative figures, as the raw material has advanced in price as much as the manufactured article. Some of the trade look for a good business, and think that prices will go higher, both for the raw materials and for the manufactured article, while, on the other hand, it is supposed that as the great demand caused by the late Boston and Chicago fires having been filled, that as soon as prices make a show of advancing, more furnaces will be put in blast, which will cause a great supply, and will counteract any great advance that may be looked for sooner the present time. Refined iron, from store, is steadily held at previous quotations. Russian sheet is quiet.—Shipping List.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 15, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull, buyers and sellers apart; extra superfine $5 25a5 87½ dull, held at 12@25 higher.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower, No 1 spring $1 25; No 2, $1 23 cash, $1 21¾ seller February, $1 18¾ seller March; No 3, $1 17. Corn dull and unsettled; No 2 mixed 58¾c spot, 58c bid for February. Oats dull and lower; No 2, 41c spot, 41¾c February, 42¾c March; rejected 37c. Rye steady, with a moderate demand; No 2, 81c. Barley quiet; sales of fall No 2 at $1 50; No 3, $1 25a1 25c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower at $14 75. Lard dull and lower at 8¼c. Bulk meats, Boxed. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Green meats quiet and unchanged; shoulders 5½c; hams, 20 pounds average, 9½c; 18 pounds average 9¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Market firm at $6 20a6 25.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, January 15.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 4 cars reported to arrive, 70; 180 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 473 head. Market slow and weak at yesterday's prices; sales 200 lbs steers, averaging 1,150 lbs, at $4 60a4 75; 6 31½ ; 14 Illinois cows, averaging 1,046 lbs, at $3 75; 74 Illinois oxen, averaging 1,150 lbs, at $5 85; 92 Michigan steers, averaging 958 lbs, 150 lbs at 4 50; 1,200 Ohio steers, averaging 1,141 at 1,385 lbs, at $5 50a6.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,260. Market firm at ½c advance on yesterday's prices; sales 500 Michigan sheep, averaging 82 107 lbs, at $5 25a5 25; 45 Ohio sheep, averaging 75 lbs at $5 50@5 62½.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 1,260. Market dull and 10c per head heavy; offering nearly all in yards disposed of; Yorkers $6 25a6 62½; heavy hogs $5 55a5 90.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Beeves—Receipts, counting late arrivals yesterday and fresh offerings, 1,615. Demand active at a further small advance; offerings closed out at an early hour, with but few prime steers among the offerings and plenty of medium grade; average quality not good; very common to very good native steers 9@9½ 00; common to fair Texans $5 50@9 75.

Sheep and Lambs—Fresh receipts 3,340. Market firm and steady at $5 25a7 25, with a few lambs at $7 50.

Swine—Receipts 7,140, making 16,300, for three days, against 12,635 for the same time last week. Market firm at $7 75a5 for fives; $7 12a8 for city dressed; $6 75a7 25 for western; sales of live weight, including one car Ohio hogs, 185 lbs, at $6.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Cotton dull at 16¼c. Flour dull; superfine western and State, $6a6 35; common to good, $6 65a7 15; fancy do, $7 20a7 60. Whisky firmer at 99¾a99¾c. Wheat heavy and lower; lows spring, $1 55a1 65; northwest spring, $1 62a1 65; Minnesota spring, $1 65a1 65; Rye quiet at $1 06a1 09. Barley scarce at $1 65. Malt quiet and unsettled. Corn unsettled and lower; old western mixed in store 91a92½c; do afloat 92a94c. Oats heavy and lower; mixed western 64c; white 64a65c. Coffee dull at 24a25c. Hay and hops unchanged. Sugar dull at 7¾a7¾c. Molasses and rice unchanged. Petroleum lower at 59c; refined dull at 13¾a13¾c. Eggs quiet. Pork heavy at $16. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles heavy at 8½a9c. Lard heavy at 9¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 15.—Cotton dull at 16c. Flour—Demand active and prices advanced. Wheat dull at $1 57a1 60. Corn firm at 60a62c. Oats—Demand good at 46a50c. Rye quietat 94c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet at $15 50. Lard quiet; steam 9¾a9¾c; kettle 9¼a9¾c. Bulk meats easier; shoulders 6¼c, cash; clear rib 7¾a7¾c; clear 7¼ a7¾c. Bacon quiet at 7¾a8¾a8¾c. Green meats—Season nearly over; sales shoulders, 14 lbs average, 5½c. Hogs steady at $5 10a5 15. Whisky strong at 98c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 15.—The movement continues slow with both agents and jobbers. Cotton goods in steady but limited demand from first hands and prices unchanged. Bleached shirtings and double and twist cottonades fairly active with agents. Prints and ginghams moderate in demand. Pacific percales selling freely. Low and medium fancy cassimeres quiet, but fine makes in steady demand, and worsted coatings are in improved demand.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 15.—Corn in good demand and higher; white 74a75c; mixed 73a74c; yellow 75c. Oats firmer at 56a58c. Hay dull; choice $24. Pork firm at $16. Sugar in good demand and firmer; inferior 4¾a5c; common to fair 5¾a6¼c; prime to good fair 7¼a7½c; fully fair 7¾a8c; prime to strictly prime 8¾a8¾c. Molasses—Receipts small and in demand good; fair 57c; prime 61a64c; strictly prime 64a65c; choice 68c. Others unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, January 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1 45a1 46; No 2, $1 23¾. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; No 2 mixed 56c. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 41@42c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No 1, 78@c. Barley—Demand fair and market firm; No 1, $1 02.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, January 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; white $1 48; Wabash $1 60; No 1 white Michigan $1 53; amber $1 49¾a1 50. Corn dull and unsettled; high mixed 55c, seller February 55c, seller March 56¾c; no grade 48c. Oats dull and lower; No 1, 48¾c. Cloverseed $6 65.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, January 15.—Cotton—demand fair and market firm at 13¾a14¾c. Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn 67½c. Oats 55a60c. Provisions steady. Lard, 9¾c. Bulk shoulders, 6½c; clear rib 8¾c; clear 8¾c. Whisky steady at $1 02.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, January 15.—Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and firm at 58c. Oats quiet and firm at 40@42c. Rye $1 00. Provisions and butter unchanged. Coffee strong at 20a22c. Whisky firm at $1 04.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, January 15.—Cotton dull but unchanged; middling uplands 15¼c. Flour firm and unchanged. Corn active at 70a72c. Oats firm at 57c. Hay $15a16. Lard, pork and bulkmeats quiet and unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15.—Flour easier and unchanged. Wheat steady; red, $1 60a1 65; amber, $1 70a1 75. Rye 90a92c. Corn quiet and firm at 85a86c. Oats in fair demand at 58a60c. Whisky $1 02.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, January 15.—Wheat dull; No 1 red $1 57; No 2, $1 45. Corn 60a61c. Oats firm at 42½ 45c. Petroleum steady, firm and unchanged.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Beeves—Receipts, counting late arrivals yesterday and fresh offerings, 1,615. Demand active at a further small advance; offerings closed out at an early hour, with but few prime steers among the offerings and plenty of medium grade; average quality not good; very common to very good native steers 9@9½ 00; common to fair Texans $5 50@9 75.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial: Friday, January 16, 1874.

CITY MATTERS.

The Cash Insurance Company.

The statement of the condition of the Cash Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, which is published in another column should attract attention. The Cash has been a very successful company, and their annual exhibit shows able management.

The Allegheny Wharf Committee.

The Allegheny Wharf Committee for 1874 met yesterday afternoon and organized by the election of Mr. Peter Zern as chairman, and appointed the first Monday of each month, at half past seven P. M., as the regular time for meeting. Adjourned.

Sale of Stocks.

The following stocks were sold last evening at Cole and Irwin's sale rooms, 68 and 70 Fifth avenue. N. Whiting & Co., auctioneers:

10 shares Exchange National.....$68 25
100 shares Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad..... 14 50
20 shares Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad..... 14 00
20 shares Allemenia Fire Insurance Company..... 57 00

Lecture by Rev. G. H. Hepworth.

The next lecture in the Andrews Association course will be delivered this evening, in the Methodist church, corner of Butler and Fortieth street, by the Rev. George H. Hepworth, one of New York's most noted clergymen. His subject will be "Luck and Pluck." The proceeds of the lecture are for the benefit of the Seventh United Presbyterian church.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

We hope our readers will not forget that Mrs. Scott-Siddons appears to-night at Library Hall. The readings of this lady have always attracted large audiences here and elsewhere, and a rich treat may be expected by all who attend. Although there has been a great demand for seats some may yet be had by prompt application at Kleber's music store.

Homestead Bank and Life Insurance Company.

The following Directors of this company have been elected to serve for the ensuing year: W. G. Aughinbaugh, W. W. Patrick, A. B. Stevenson, C. J. Smith, Martin Briggs, Abiel McClure, James McAfee, A. W. Pollock, D. Z. Brickell, John Watt, J. R. Bingler, L. Morgan's ern, L. S. McKallip, J. D. Scully, J. B Eyth, John F. Neel, Jacob H. Walters, B. L. Fahnestock, W. W. Martin, J. E. Sellers.

The German American Insurance Company.

Attention is directed to the statement of the German American Insurance Company of this city, which is published in another column. This company makes a most flattering exhibit for the first seven months of its existence and shows that is destined to be one of the leading of our Pittsburgh companies. It shows successful management and the officers deserve credit. Mr. Robert Abel, a live and energetic young business men, is the Secretary of the company.

Fire Near Soho.

About half past one o'clock yesterday afternoon fire was discovered in a frame dwelling on the west side of Gazzam's hill, near Soho, Fourteenth ward. A policeman instead of giving an alarm upon the nearest box, 84, ran several squares to the Relief engine company, No. 9. It was as well, probably, because the firemen could not get their apparatus near the fire, and work could only be done by the hose and bucket. No alarm was given, and the Relief boys worked for two hours with a will. The house was almost totally destroyed, but an adjoining house was saved. The dwelling was owned and occupied by Mr. Thomas Carroll, and there was no insurance. The loss will not reach $1,000.

Correction.

Circulars have been profusely scattered through this city containing the following, as we are informed, "false representation :"

"The would-be Great Monopoly advertise tickets to Philadelphia for $7, but if you happen to reach their depot just before the departure of the train, you are charged $10 for a ticket to Philadelphia."

Captain J. N. Abbey, the agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who is now in the city, informs us that there is not a word of truth in the above statement. He says also that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell tickets at their city office and Union Depot office at the reduced rates, viz.: $8 to Philadelphia and $4 to Baltimore or Washington. Tickets sold at reduced rates are for continuous trips only and are not good to stop off *en route*.

School House at Millvale Burned.

Early yesterday morning the public school house at Millvale borough, above Sharpsburg, was destroyed by fire. The building was built of brick, was two stories in height, and contained four school rooms. The structure was heated by a furnace in the basement. When the fire was first discovered the first floor was in flames, and in less than half an hour the entire building was consumed, the walls alone remaining. It is supposed that the fire originated from the furnace. The structure was a very fine one, and was provided with the latest styles of school furniture and equipments. It was completed about five years ago, and cost between nine and ten thousand dollars. There was an insurance of five thousand dollars divided between two companies.

The Glass Business—Fair Play.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial :

In the issue of your paper of the 13th inst., you have nearly a column in regard to the Window Glass Business, which to us seems so very one sided, that we deemed it nothing but fair play that our side should have a hearing.

There is much said about the difference in the wages between this place and the factories in the east, but not a word about the difference in the price of living. In New Jersey the highest rent that is paid by any of the men employed about the glass factories is $60 per year ; and to each house there is a garden plot, which enables each man to raise much that is useful in his family. In Pittsburgh $240 per year, and no garden, is about the average rent paid by glass hands. Again, produce and taxes are much cheaper there than here. So, by taking these things into consideration, it is impossible for the hands to work for as low wages as they do in the east ; and as for equalizing the wages, if the hands in the east did command the same rate as they do here, not one in ten of them would stay here if they could get work there.

The manufacturers claim that there is no money in the business, and yet they built two new factories last year and one this year in Pittsburgh, besides some five in the west. If there was no money in it, how could they afford to rent some seven old factories and let them lie idle so as to keep other business men from running them. Again, if they cannot afford to pay the wages now, how could they pay the same list in 1871, when they sold glass from $1 50 to $15 per box less than they do now ? And how could the new firms that have been in operation only some six years declare a dividend of 100 per cent. for their first five years in business ?

The employers claim that they only demand about 25 per cent. reduction, but we make it about 65 for blowers, 50 for flatners, and from 20 to 50 per cent. for cutters.

When the employers arrange it so that we can live as cheaply as they do in the East, and not work any harder than they do there, it will be time enough to talk about equalizing the wages.

A GLASS BLOWER.

DIXMONT.

Western Pennsylvania Insane Hospital.

Annual Meeting of Officers and Managers —President's Report to Board of Public Charities—Hospital Finances—The Trust Funds—Managers Elected.

The annual meeting of the officers and managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane took place yesterday at the splendid building, Dixmont.

The meeting was called to order at two o'clock P. M., John Harper, Esq, in the chair. The annual reports of the President, Superintendent, Treasurer and other officers were submitted.

From the Presidents report we make the following interesting extracts.

THE INSANE DEPARTMENT.

On the 1st of December, 1872, there were 439 patients in the department of the institution at Dixmont; 292 have since been admitted, making the total number of 671 under treatment during the year; of these, 221 have been discharged or died leaving 450 in the hospital on the 1st of December, 1873. Of those discharged, 60 were restored, 70 improved, 50 unimproved. There were 40 deaths, for the cause of which I refer to the Superintendent. It is gratifying to repeat, in the language of last year's report, that during the year, the patients have enjoyed general good health, and the working of the institution has been efficient and satisfactory.

BUILDING AND GROUND IMPROVEMENTS.

The Executive committee, in connection with Dr. Reed, had much labor to perform during the past year, in repairing and improving the buildings, the water arrangements the heating and gas apparatus, all of which are now in good condition. The constant breakage of furniture by patients, the destruction of bedding, the wear and tear incident to such an establishment, and the replenishing and keeping of everything in serviceable order have been attended by large and unavoidable expenditures of money, derived entirely from the economical use of hospital earnings.

In my last report, referring to the grounds in the rear of the buildings, which then showed no sign of instability, I expressed the thought that all dangers of a slide had passed away. It is painful to acknowledge that this opinion is not confirmed by the experience of this year. During the summer months, ten thousand cubic yards of earth, from the rapid ly ground, were removed, to give a pleasing grade to the hill, and at the same time to aid in forming the new road way across the eastern ravine. Just when the ground had the aspect of completion, in the month of October, a continuous heavy rain fell, which was followed by another upheaval of the pavement and road behind the buildings. It is gratifying to state, however, that the hospital structure received no injury ; nor is any apprehended. Still there is a menacing mass of earth, disfigured by ruptures, which must be removed from year to year until the underlying rock is approached. This will be attended by an outlay of money rather unpleasant to contemplate. The earth thus to be removed will be needed to fill up to a handsome grade the new road through the lands of the hospital, to connect with the contemplated Western avenue from Allegheny city. Upon the completion of this road, visitors to the hospital will be saved the labor of descending a long hill, then passing for some time alongside the railroad, and ascending the present steep avenue winding up to the buildings. This new road will open to us beautiful suburb of Pittsburgh, which is now undergoing a rapid change by the spirit of improvement.

APPROPRIATIONS—BENEFACTIONS.

The usual appropriation from the Legislature is amply sufficient for salaries and wages, but an additional sum is needed to improve the grounds, yet almost in a state of nature, grade the hill, improve and lay out roads and walks—in short do what every visitor to the hospital says "ought to be done," to add to the attractiveness of the premises, the comfort of the patients and the gratification of the friends of the institution, who have contributed so liberally from their private means to create a great charity, which is now an object of pride to every Pennsylvanian. The additional sum asked for is $9,000 for insurance and $10,000 for grading and improvement of grounds.

Since the last annual report the hospital has received a bequest of fifty thousand dollars from the estate of the late Charles Brewer, through William Holmes, Esq., one of his executors, which was directed to be applied towards the debt incurred in the purchase of land at Dixmont. This debt, six thousand dollars, being balance due on purchase of Gilleland property.

A CHURCH BUILDING NEEDED.

These lands, so picturesque and susceptible of ornamentation, and in salubrity of position so well suited to the humane object to which they are dedicated, require large donations to render them pleasing to the "mind diseased," and also gratifying to the cultivated taste of the age. I trust these benefactions will come in the season. Something more is needed for Dixmont; and I cast another thought upon the waters, believing it will not perish. We want a neat, cheerful, comfortable Episcopal church, proximate to the main building, so as to be reached by a gallery. The present chapel is an excellent room ; but it is used for entertainments, lectures, and gymnastic exercises. On the platform is the piano and the unsightly stove-pipe, suggesting to disturbed minds of other than religious thoughts. These week day recreations are indispensable to the patients, and a part of the curative agencies ; so the present chapel ought to be transformed into an ornament for the place. Now, we want a church, which will impress solemn, but cheerful sentiments; instilling always the goodness of the Great King ; and prepare for the human soul ; and from this sanctuary no other incense than prayer and praise should ever ascend. Those who will contribute for these purposes—to pluck "rooted sorrow" from the saddest condition of humanity, and to keep alive the religious sentiment, even in the shades of disordered mind, may find through the alchemy of their generous gifts, a new and priceless satisfaction which time will never impair.

THE GENERAL CITY HOSPITAL.

The department for the sick, helpless and infirm, in the Pesthouse yard, is doing a noble work for suffering humanity. The history of this hospital was given in the report of last year. It is now an acknowledged success. On the 1st of December, 1872, there were 38 patients in this department of the institution ; 428 have been since admitted, making 467 under treatment; of these, 323 were discharged ; 49 died ; and on the 1st of December, 1873, there were 99 under treatment in the hospital. The only reason to fear the dependence upon this hospital is the fact that the expenditures are greater than the revenue, which is occasioned by the large number of charity patients. If a law could be had to compel the public authorities to pay out of the poor funds the small charge made by this institution for indigent patients, and the cost of burial when death occurs. The latter item alone is quite a tax on the Hospital. This appeal is made to the proper authorities of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in constructing the bridge, to avoid the constant peril in crossing the track on Fifty-Fergusonstreet. Nothing has been done. During the year Major Hostop resigned as Superintendent, and Mr. Thomas Chess was appointed in his place. It is due to Major Hostop to state that in health, during the whole time he served in the battle during the war, caused him to resign. It is a pleasure to state that this gallant soldier left the institution with the good-will of the managers, and their confidence in his faithfulness and integrity, as well as with their regret at the loss of his valuable prosperity. His successor comes well recommended, and we trust will make a faithful and efficient officer. The skilful Sharpsburg physicians and physicians, whose efficient labors are gratuitously given to the institution, merit the thanks, and the managers hereby tender these thanks most cordially.

THE TRUST FUNDS.

I call attention to the gratifying report of the Finance Committee for the year, a fund of which the Hospital is the almoner, for supplying the worthy poor of Pittsburgh and vicinity with coal out of the earnings. In last year's report the "Brewer Fund," as invested, amounted to $24,385 96. On the 17th of last April, a further donation was made by the estate of Charles Brewer, through William Holmes, Esq., one of the executors, of ten thousand dollars, which is invested, increasing thus the "Brewer Fund" to $34,385 96. The "Woods Fund," at the time of that report, was $10,000, invested in United States loan. Subsequently this was changed into a premium, and the avails invested in a mortgage at seven per cent. bond of the city of Pittsburgh of $12,000. Thus the total sum of the funds is now $46,385 96. The distribution of the coal, purchased out of the earnings of these investments, is made through a Committee of the Board of Managers, whose report for the past year is herewith appended.

During the year we have to record the death of one of the Life Managers, William S. Haven. He was always an active and sincere friend of the Hospital, and for many years, except when infirm health prevented, he attended the meetings of the Board. The impress of his virtues is perpetuated by the art preservative of all arts in the Annual Reports of the institution since the year 1852.

On behalf of the Board,

JOHN HARPER, President.

December, 1873.

FINANCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The report of the Finance Committee was also presented. The following is an abstract:

They say they have carefully examined and audited the books, accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital (Mr. J. A. Harper), for the Department for the Insane, and found the same to be correct and satisfactory; and by including fifteen outstanding warrants, amounting together to two thousand one hundred and thirty-three 14-100 ($2,133 14), there is a precise agreement with the "Year Book" of the Executive Committee of Managers.

The balance in the treasury consists of seven thousand three hundred and seven dollars and twenty-three cents ($7,307 23), as appears by the statement of the above-mentioned outstanding warrants, amounting to twenty-one hundred and twenty-three dollars and fourteen cents ($2,133 14).

The following statement from the "year book" of the Executive committee, will exhibit the same receipts as the treasurer's account:

Balance on hand December 16, 1872, cash.$	5,188 76
Subscription note paid.....	500 00
$	5,688 76
Receipts since—	
Benefaction, April 17, 1872, from estate of Chas. Brewer, per Wm. Holmes, Esq.$	2,000 00
Earnings of hospital and Dixmont.....	22,045 81
Balance of State appropriations of 1872..	12,500 00
One-half of State appropriation of 1872..	13,000 00
	$126,234 57

CONTRA.

Salaries and wages for current year.....	$27,221 60
Amusement Fund, expended.....	191 30
General expense warrants.....88,923 48	
Deducting outstanding warrants, together amounting to.....2,133 14	
	86,790 34
Grading and excavating, expended.....	4,447 42
Outstanding warrants of 1872, paid.....	276 68
	$118,927 34
Balance in Treasury, December 25th, 1873, cash.....	*7,307 22
	$126,234 57

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

Dr. J. A. Reed, Superintendent and Resident Physician, submitted his annual report for the year ending December 1, 1873, from which we make the following abstracts: The year began with four hundred and thirty-nine patients—two hundred and forty-one males and one hundred and ninety-eight females. During the year, two hundred and thirty-two were admitted—one hundred and twenty-three males, and one hundred and nine females; two hundred and twenty-one were discharged or died—one hundred and thirteen males, and one hundred and eight females, leaving in the hospital, at this date, four hundred and fifty-one patients—one hundred and ninety-nine females—in all four hundred and fifty.

The highest number during the year was four hundred and seventy-two, the lowest four hundred and thirty four, and the average four hundred and fifty-three. The total number under treatment was six hundred and seventy-one—three hundred and forty-four males, and three hundred and seven females.

Of those discharged, sixty were restored, seventy-one were improved, fifty were unimproved, and forty died.

The report continues: Notwithstanding that a large number of patients have been discharged or removed during the year, the number in the hospital has not diminished, for the places made vacant were at once filled by others being admitted, and the year closes with an increase of eleven over that with which it began. At one time the number occupying the several wards rose to four hundred and seventy-two, being fully seventy-two more than should be admitted. It is useless to complain of this over-crowding, as it will undoubtedly go on until the State shall provide hospitals for all her insane, or until some better abode is erected for their custody than prisons and poor houses. In our overcrowded condition, it is impossible to accomplish all that is desired for the patient; but is highly probable that, with all the discomforts, it is better calculated to insure his recovery or his comfort than that in which he was place before he came. For this reason, the hospital doors are closed to no one, and we continue to admit, hoping that each one admitted is the last of the list.

Dr. Reed returns his acknowledgments to numerous persons who have aided him in his labors, have contributed to the amusement or benefit of those in the hospital, and who by many acts of kindness have comforted the unfortunates. Reference is made to the appointment of Dr L S Gaddis, of Uniontown, and Dr. G. A. Hengst, of York, Pa., as Assistant Physicians, both of whom are complimented. The other officers and attendants are also complimented for the faithful manner in which they have discharged the duties devolving upon them.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

The following are the officers for the ensuing year: President, John Harper, Esq.; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. John A. Harper.

Life managers, by subscription of one thousand dollars each: Messrs. Joseph Albree, B. P. Bakewell, C. W. Batchelor, F. K. Brunot, Isaac Jones, B. F. Jones, Charles Knap, R. C. Loomis, Alexander Nimick, Joseph Penncock, William Phillips, Ormsby Phillips, John W. Chaffant, Thomas Fawcett, G. L. B. Fetterman, John Harper, William Holmes, John Holmes, John B. Jackson, Reuben Miller, Jr., Wilson Miller, J. K. Moorhead, M. K. Moorhead, John Moorhead, Joseph S. Morrison, James McCandless, Wm. McCreery, E. W. H. Schenley, J. H. Shoenberger, Charles H. Spang, A. Stewart, J. B. Sweitzer, W. P. Wayman, W. W. Young, Christopher Zeig.

The following is the list of Executive Managers, those for three years being elected to day:

One Year—Messrs. James I. Bennett, Robert Beer, Richard E. Breed, Joseph M. Knap, O. Metcalf, Jas. Park, Jr., H. W. Williams.

Two Years—Messrs. Frank S. Bissell, Wm. M. Darlington, Richards, Wm. A. Herron, J. T. Kincaid, P. H. Miller, W. A. Wilson.

Three Years—Messrs. Geo. A. Berry, F. H. Collier, T. M. Howe, J. A. Harper, Jno. B. McFadden, Alexander Speer, Wm. M. Lyon.

State Managers—Hon. Daniel Agnew, of Beaver county; Jas. L. Fahnestock, of Allegheny county; Dr. Thomas McKennan, of Washington.

INSANE DEPARTMENT, DIXMONT.

Executive Committee—Messrs. John Holmes, Isaac Jones, R. C. Loomis, John Moorhead, H. Miller, Jr., P. H. Miller; Superintendent and Physician—Dr. Joseph A. Reed; Assistant Physicians—Drs. L. S. Gaddis and H. D. A. Hengst; Supervisor —Samuel Caldwell; Clerk—George R Slater; Matron—Miss Eliza Hope; Housekeeper—Miss E. W. Hankins.

CITY GENERAL HOSPITAL, TWELFTH WARD.

Executive Committee—Messrs. Joseph Albree, Isaac Jones, Wilson Miller, J. K. Moorhead, Wm. McCreery, Alexander Nimick, Wm. P. Wayman, Ormsby Phillips, John H. Shoenberger, Alexander Speer.

Superintendent—Thomas Chess, Esq.

Physicians—Surgical Staff—C. B. King, M. D.; F. Le Moyne, M. D.; James McCann, M. D.; J. B. Murdock, M. D.

Medical Staff—W. H. Daly, M. D.; W. Solvely, M. D.; T. C. Rhodes, M. D.; W. J. Asdale, M. D.

Committee on Fuel Pu—Messrs. John Jackson, John B. McFadden, J. F. Kincaid, William P. Weyman.

EQUITY PROCEEDING.

L. R. McAboy and the Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank.

In the District Court, yesterday, Messrs. Shiras, Hampton and Dalzell, solicitors for plaintiffs, filed a bill in equity, entitled "Robert Woods and the Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank vs. Henry L. Bollman, John Scott and L. R. McAboy." The bill recites that Robert Woods is interested as indorser of certain promissory notes held by the bank above named, and drawn by L. R. McAboy, one of the defendants ; that Bollman was President of said bank ; that McAboy was largely indebted to the bank, in notes upon which (or some of which) Woods and Bollman were endorsers ; that there was now remain in the said bank, one note for $7,600, indorsed by Robert Woods, and another for $10,000, likewise indorsed, which were protested for non-payment; that McAboy gave to Bollman, in trust for the bank, certain securities as collateral to the payment of said notes ; that Bollman, in pursuance of said trust, has sold a portion of the securities, and applied the proceeds to the payment of a portion of McAboy's debts, but still has a portion of said securities, which it was his duty long ago to have applied to the payment of said notes, but which he has failed and refused to so apply ; that Bollman has disposed of a mortgage given by McAboy and wife to him, on conditions not to account to plaintiffs, and has also, by purchase at sheriff's sale, subject to the mortgage aforesaid, upon the Pine and Ross township lands, became the possessor of the legal title to said lands, subject to said trust; and has, in alleged permanency of said trust, sold the same—a portion to Robert Woods and a portion to John Scott, Esq., the proceeds of which are applicable to the payment of the said notes, and to the exoneration of Robert Woods, indorser thereof for the accommodation of the said McAboy ; that Woods and Scott have not yet paid the purchase money, nor have they received their deeds from Bollman, though they are willing to pay.

They pray, 1. That Bollman be ordered to enjoin Bollman from receiving said moneys from Woods and Scott, and that they be restrained from paying the same to him, and that he be directed to execute deeds to Scott and Woods for the said lands. 2. That Bollman be directed to execute deeds to Scott and Woods for said lands; and that Woods and Scott be directed to pay the money to the M. & M. National bank, to pay the notes whereon Woods is indorser. 3. That Bollman be directed to account for all moneys received by him, and pay over the proceeds thereof. 4. That, in the meantime, a receiver be appointed to take charge of the securities still in control of said Bollman.

The case will come up for argument at a future day.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In this court, sitting at Chambers, the following business was transacted:

Libels were filed against the steamer Skillinger, and towboats Oil Valley and J. Sharp McDonald, and the usual orders were made.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

The assignee of James M. Schoonmaker, of Allegheny city, was granted leave to sell certain real estate.

A rule was granted on H. H. Schillingford, President of the Moshannon Land and Lumber Company, petitioning creditors to show cause why the marshal's costs, in the bankruptcy proceedings against Ziegler, Baker & Co., should not be paid out of an attachment for contempt issue. A similar rule was granted on R. H. Sutphin, assignee of Michael Biglin, of Luzerne county.

E. B. Jones, trustee of the Smithfield Savings bank, filed an intervening petition in bankruptcy against the Dunbar Iron Company, of Fayette county.

The assignee of George W. Krodel, of Allegheny City, was directed to sell certain book accounts and note of said estate.

D. S. H. Gilmore such sums of money as may have been in his hands, realized on executions prior to the injunction.

O. H. P. Williams presented a petition for final discharge from bankruptcy, and an order was made for a final hearing before Register Rogers.

John M. Garrison was adjudged a bankrupt, on the petition of the Enterprise Building and Loan Association, and the matter referred to Register Willard.

H. Weis has filed an answer to the petition of Stauffer, Meyers & Hickman, creditors, denying the acts of bankruptcy alleged, and demanded a jury trial. The case was granted at the next term at Williamsport.

On petition of the assignee of Calvin Adams, of this city, bankrupt, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate.

William Lees & Co., of this city, creditors, were allowed to intervene in the bankruptcy proceedings commenced by Evans, Dalias & Gilmore, creditors, against Ebert & Poe, owners of the steamboat "Mollie Ebert."

In the bankruptcy proceedings of Birdick & Robinson, creditors, against Kingsbury & Stevens, of Clinton county, debtors, an order was made for trial at the next term at Williamsport.

The appointment of Magnus Pflaum, of this city, as assignee of Lewis S. Layton, of Allegheny city, bankrupt, was confirmed.

John D. Warner, of Luzerne county, was adjudged bankrupt, on the petition of Fisher, Sutphin & Co., of Scranton, creditors.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the case of J. S. Neil, trustee of Matilda J. Crawford vs. The Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway, the jury found damages in the sum of $500.

The case of David Hendrickson vs. James Ree is on trial before Judge Stowe. This is an action to recover the balance due the plaintiff as part owner of a steamboat.

The case of James McNeill & Brother vs. Foster and Southern, an action to recover for work and labor done on boilers, is on trial before Judge Collier.

A subpœna was awarded in the case of Mary E. Hawk vs. Jeffrey Hawk, libel in divorce.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick, Ewing and White.

The case of Downer et al. vs. W. H. Brown, previously reported, is still on trial before Judge White.

In the case of J. A. McMurtie vs. the steamer St. Charles, just reported, the jury bringing unable to agree were discharged.

The case of Samuel Duff vs. Samuel Wilson, is on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Charles H. Lewis and Wm. H. Robinson, charged with false pretenses, on oath of Annie Buehler, the jury found Lewis guilty and acquitted Robinson.

Charles Hall was placed on trial on an indictment for fraudulently uttering written instruments, on oath of Mr. Marks. Jury out.

Elizabeth Tobin plead guilty to illegal liquor selling.

A *nolle prosequi* was allowed in the case of William Burke, indicted for false pretenses on oath of Sarah A. Dougherty, the defendant paying the costs.

John McKeown was next tried for fornication et cet., on oath of Catherine Kaltenbach. The jury is out.

Albert Minnie was placed on trial for aggravated assault and battery, on oath of Alex. A. Conner. The prosecutor is a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and ordered Minnie to leave the platform, which he refused to do, and instead of complying with the order roughly abused Conner. The jury is out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

Charles Coppes.		Geo. Atheron.
David Hamm.		D. S. H. Sutphin.
Wm. Lange.		J. A. Korshon.
John Reber.		John Beiber.
Rose Rice.		Wm. Oylin.
Jacob C. Sarver.		Edward Brickert.
C. Stinson et al		Adam Weigand et al.
Emma Johnson.		Emery E. Steele.
Ludwig Kurth.		Andrew Miller.
Thomas Kramer.		Sophia Flemm.
Louis Keib.		Martin Boschet.

Teachers' Institute this Evening.

The first session of the Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute will be held at Torrens Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad this evening. A special train for the accommodation of those who wish to attend will leave the Union Depot at ten minutes past six o'clock. Lectures will be delivered by Prof. Geo. P. Fulton, Principal of the Hiland Public school, Rev. Alexander Clark and Mr. L. P. Greeves. The meetings of the Institute have always been of interest and the present one promises to be unusually so.

As already announced, the second and closing session will be held in Ralston school hall, corner of Penn avenue and Fifteenth street, on Saturday morning. Interesting papers will be read and a lecture given will good music interspersed.

OUR MARKETS.

Organization of the Committee—Suggestions by the Superintendent—Receipts and Expenditures.

The market committee of 1874 met yesterday afternoon, and organized by the election of Jos. Marshall as chairman.

The last day of each month was fixed upon as the regular day of meeting, at 7:30 P. M.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT.

A communication from Superintendent Caskey was read, and referred to the Committee of the Whole, who are to examine the market houses. Following is the report :

To the Market Committee :

GENTLEMEN—There are quite a number of improvements about the Diamond Market, which I suggest for your consideration, and would ask your approval : First, it is very desirable that we should have more room in the country market. In good seasons, when country produce is plentiful, there is not room ; in fact it is very inconvenient for the consumer to attend market, owing to its crowded condition. There is a remedy for this, but before making any recommendation, I would request that the committee examine for themselves, or by a sub-committee, the necessity of same.

I urge your committee to take such steps as will secure a new pavement around the Diamond square, the paving being in such bad condition that it is difficult to rent outside stands. By replacing the old, worn out cobble stone by hard wood or smooth stone pavement would remedy this difficulty, and also enable us to keep the same in a much cleaner condition. I ask your committee for an additional man in the Diamond market for night duty. This market pays the city well, and tenants therein should have the protection a watchman would afford. By granting this privilege you will not increase the expenses in the aggregate as I propose to dispense with the services of one man at the Fifth Avenue Market, owing to the limited business there, one man being sufficient. In making the estimate of appropriation needed for the ensuing year I trust you will secure enough to paint both Diamond houses, replace old doors and make provision to pay repairs already done.

After discussion the committee decided to ask an appropriation of $18,000.

On motion it was decided that the committee visit the South Side Market on Friday of next week at three o'clock P. M.

Superintendent Caskey presented the following report of the receipts and expenditures of the several markets for December, 1873 :

RECEIPTS.	
Diamond Market.....	$2,945 43
City Hall.....	900 00
South side Market.....	451 91
Fifth Avenue Market.....	229 55
Ninth ward Market.....	19 36
Total.....	$2,939 18

EXPENDITURES.	
Diamond Market.....	$616 95
South Side Market.....	174 29
Fifth Avenue Market.....	146 30
Ninth ward.....	25 00
Total.....	$962 54

The report was approved.

A communication from City Attorney Bigelow was read, in which, deeds that the election of market constables valid for three years from January, 1873. Accepted.

The South Side members were appointed a sub-committee on South Side markets.

The Superintendent reported, verbally, charges of intoxication and incompetency against Weighmaster Black. Referred to a sub-committee of three.

Adjourned.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Opinion of Mayor Blackmore's Counsel —The Mayor Has no Right to Issue an Election Proclamation.

Hon. R. B. Carnahan, private counsel of the Mayor, has advised him, in a written opinion, that he has no right to issue an election proclamation, under the new Constitution, until 1875. In this, Mr. Carnahan indorses the opinion of City Solicitor Bigelow, given in Councils some days ago.

The following is the opinion :

Hon. James Blackmore, Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh : SIR—In compliance with your request I have examined the question whether it is the duty of the Mayor of the city to issue his proclamation for the holding of an election for city officers on the third Tuesday of February next.

As the question presents itself at this time, and in the absence of any legislation under the new Constitution regulating the holding of elections, I have no hesitation in answering the question in the negative. Of course, if you it is not your duty, and you have no power to issue such proclamation. The Constitution is in unpositive law, that is to say, it is a source of legislative power. It does not of itself except where it imposes limitations. Its grants of power can be carried into effect only by the instrumentality of the Legislature.

The present election laws have been suspended, in so far as they conflict with the new Constitution. The qualifications of voters, the mode of holding the election, and every kind of election officers ordained by the new Constitution are different from those prescribed in the election laws passed under the Constitution of 1838. It will require the new Constitution in regard to elections and many other subjects can be carried into effect only by legislative action, prescribing penalties for violations of them, provisions and proper regulations for carrying them into effect. As respects the members of the Select and Common Councils now in office, they will be entitled to hold their offices in any event under the Constitution for the respective terms for which they have been elected ; to wit, until the first Tuesday of January, 1875.

In case the Legislature fails to pass a law providing for the holding of an election on the third Tuesday of February next, the terms of the members of Select and Common Council whose terms would otherwise be expired on the first Tuesday of January, 1875, will be extended until their successors shall have been duly elected and qualified. This is the view manifested among operators in regard to this venture, as its success would enlarge the interest and extend the boundary of business.

The Chance well, on Wilson farm, is likewise a failure, being on the north edge of the productive streak.

Dilworth & Co.'s Mary Ann well, on the Wilson farm, has been in a sickly-looking sand for a considerable time, and the proprietors will probably throw up the sponge on the fourth sand before long. This is much easier and more expensive than coal. The Pittsburgh Gas Company have reduced the price of their coke to five cents per bushel, and all orders can be filled promptly within the limits of the old city. Try it once and see if you don't like it better than coal.

Discount for Cash.

R. E. Breed & Co., No. 100 Wood street, will give a liberal discount on all cash sales of Ch and Queenswave, until December 15th.

The New Colonnade Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., is connected by street cars with the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.

Ginger Ale on Draught.

Ginger Ale on Draught.
Ginger Ale on Draught.

A pleasant and refreshing winter beverage that gives a glow and warmth to the entire system unequaled by any other drink. It will relieve a sore throat when it is cold, and is destined to be the most popular beverage known. We have spared neither pains or expense in the preparation of this article, which is in accordance with the best and celebrated receipt. Drop in at the COMMERCIAL Drug Store, opposite the Postoffice, and try a glass. "It cheers, but does not inebriate."

MCLARREN & MCKENNAN.

We are also prepared to sell to drawers of soda water the genuine "*Best of Ginger Ale*," from which the above is made.

DIED:

CONNOR—On Wednesday, January 14, at 4.45 P. M., JAMES TOOMY, youngest son of James and H. J. M. Connor, in the 2d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the St. Clair Hotel, on FRIDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

RODY PATTERSON JR.,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 117 FOURTH AVENUE.
COFFINS and FUNERAL FURNISHING GOODS of every description. Terms cash.

Livingston & Co.,
Manufacturers of LIGHT Grey Iron
CASTINGS,
Plain, Japanned, Bronzed, Coppered or Galvanized.
Office and Works near Outer Depot, ALLEGHENY CITY. Postoffice address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa. mwf

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $5,337,489 83.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS
Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works
ESTABLISHED 1826.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse 81 and 83 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. P. PEARS, E. B. BAKEWELL, JR.
E. B. CAMPBELL, J. W. PAUL.

THE BECKWITH $20
Portable
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
On 30 Days' Trial,
With strength and capacity equal to any, regardless of cost. This Machine does away with all complications, and with the movement of ONLY TWO PARTS (the Needle Arm and Looper), both simple and strong, it makes the Stitch, feeds the Goods, half guides the Cloth, fastens the Seam, sews on Braid, Gathers and Tucks, Hems and Embroiders. BECKWITH, by movement of only two parts does all this, which entirely does away with all the complications and liability to get out of order, and so obviates the cause of annoyance to the operator, besides the ruinous expenditure of force in propelling them. Our Semi-Guides Feed requires the assistance of only one hand or even one finger, thus leaving the right hand entirely at liberty to ply the wheel, which runs easy and even as a well balanced wheel, with
No Tollsome Tread of the Treadle.
Orders promptly filled on receipt of $20. Beckwith Sewing Machine Co., 862 Broadway, New York. mwf

Mackeown, Thompson & Co.
Successors to W. MACKEOWN & BRO.,
Wholesale
Drugs and Oils
195 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
MWF

GEORGE STAM M,
Methodist Book Building, No. 131 SMITHFIELD ST.
Repairs and Polishes Pianos, Fine Furniture and Sewing Machine Cases.
Models made in the best workmanship style. Charges moderate.

BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

CONFIDENCE IN CASTELAR—INSURGENT REFUGEES DISPOSED OF.

MADRID, January 15.—At a meeting of deputies, constituting a majority of the late Cortes a vote of confidence in Senor Castelar was adopted, and he was requested to prepare a manifesto to the nation.

The ironclad Numancia has been delivered to a Spanish frigate.

The insurgent chiefs, Contreras, Ferrez and Galarz, have been sent to the capital of Algeria, and other Cartagenian refugees have been imprisoned in the forts and barracks of Oran and Meis el Kebir.

THE CARTAGENIAN REFUGEES.

The *Times* correspondent at Cartagena reports that a tumult of the people, who were convinced of the treachery of the leaders, precipitated the surrender. It is understood that the French government will deliver to Spain, under the extradition treaty, those of the Cartagenian refugees now in Algeria who are accused of piracy, and other civil crimes.

GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY RESTORED.

MADRID, January 15.—The authority of the government is fully restored in Barcelona.

England.

FIRE IN PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.

LONDON, January 15.—A large fire occurred in Portsmouth dockyard to-day. Thousands of pounds worth of stores which had accumulated for the Ashantee expedition were destroyed.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE DISASTER.

LONDON, January 16.—Henry Belknap, a passenger on the steamer Ville du Havre, writes to the *Times* that the French Transatlantic Steamship Company, relying upon the exculpation of their officers by the French court, refuse to indemnify parties for the loss of friends and property by the disaster, and sufferers propose to seek redress in the New York courts.

Italy.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

ROME, January 15.—Contradiction is given to the report that Cardinal Antonelli is seriously ill.

European Markets.

LONDON, January 15.—Consols for money 92⅛ 92⅛ ; for account 92⅛